SATURDAY NIGHT

THAT BIG U.S. DOUBLE-HEADER
by L. L. L. Golden

UP COME THE ENGINEERS

RISE AND FALL OF THE U.F.O.
by R. A. Farquharson

JUNE 21, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 37

SUIT TIME

10c

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The UFO Caucus in 1919

RE YOUR article on the United Farmers of Ontario and the events at the UFO caucus in 1919:

Sir Adam Beck certainly would have been selected as UFO leader by the caucus if a vote had been taken right away. However, a group of which Harry Nixon (of Brant) was a prominent member stoutly claimed we should be wiser to select a committee to consider the matter of selecting a leader.

Personally, I believe that Beck's immense popularity at the time—both in rural and urban areas—would have been of great benefit to any political movement. Further, his undoubted organizing and executive ability would have been more than valuable to such a politically inexperienced group as we were then.

The general sentiment of the caucus seemed to be heavily in Beck's favor, doubtlessly founded on his consistent opposition to the policies of the Hearst-led Conservative administration in spite of his (Beck's) strong Tory background. What we needed right then was a strong spokesman to swing the caucus to an immediate decision. But the "cautious" group won the floor and finally succeeded in sponsoring a motion appointing a six-man committee to canvass the leadership field "more thoroughly."

There is little doubt but that this committee's decision in favor of E. C. Drury was influenced by his brilliance as an orator, but they failed to recognize or take into consideration his inexperience as a politician.

Among the enthusiastic Beck supporters were such men as Sam Staples (East Durham), George F. Sandy (Victoria South), Jim Taylor (North Grey, later Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries); Warren M. Stringer (Haldimand) and J. M. Webster (Lambton West).

I suppose I realized as much as anyone the importance and political value Beck would have afforded the UFO movement as its leader. Beck's tactful and soundly persuasive address to the caucus made me feel that the essential move was an on-the-spot offer of a safe seat. That was why I proposed he be given my seat as representative of Dufferin—a seat until then traditionally Tory and an ideal riding for a man with such a political background as his.

Perhaps if Sir Adam Beck had not wanted time to consider his decision (his wife was in ill health) the "go-slow" group would not have succeeded.

Orangeville, Ont. THOMAS K. SLACK

Home Economics

PLEASE accept the thanks of the Canadian Home Economics Association for the article "Home Economics, the New Key to Top-Drawer Careers", which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT recently. We have received many comments on this article and I think that it made interesting reading for a wide variety of people.

Saskatoon, Sask. EDITH C. ROWLES, President, C.H.E.A.

Montreal Glass Artist

RE THE stained glass article in a recent issue of SN, I would like to point out that the writer Paul Duval missed Charles W. Kelsey. Mr. Kelsey has been carrying out work in his studio in Montreal and his windows are to be seen in numerous churches and halls . . .

Kelsey, who was born and educated in London, England, received his artistic training at the Royal College of Art School winning the London Scholarship. He went to France to study old glass and exhibited at the Paris Salon and Royal Academy. Windows designed by him are to be seen in many of the Cathedrals and Churches of England. He was also trained in the most noted stained glass firms there.

To name but a few of the windows he has made, I would mention a series in St. Barnabas, Ottawa, the Legion Memorial, St. George's Church war memorial, McGill University war memorial, Loyola College Chapel, Montreal, and work as far afield as Australia and British Honduras . . .

Montreal, Que. W. R. VOGAN

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Are there Canadians, asks Professor A. R. M. LOWER of Queen's University, or are we merely a synthesis of Americans and Britons? In the first of three articles he probes deeply into our national characteristics . . . Social Credit is in solid in Alberta, and it will take a major upset to dislodge it, says BASIL DEAN, Associate Editor of the *Calgary Herald* . . . A fresh look at Turkey shows farms being mechanized, and a solid, stable community in the midst of a region full of weak and dissatisfied people . . . Canadian poet "NED" PRATT'S new epic concerns the pushing of the CPR across the prairies and the Rockies to the coast. A selection from the poem is presented . . . Canada's roads weren't designed for the punishment they are taking from weather and traffic, says HAL TRACEY. He outlines the problems and some of the solutions. . . An analysis of the mind of a woman by advertising woman CECILIA LONG tells why and how women buy. . . PAUL DUVAL shows how Montreal artist Alfred Pellan moved from straightforward representation through to abstraction in his painting. . . Two musical comedies of native vintage are discussed by MARGARET NESS—"Timber" and "Bonanza".

COVER: Don't be surprised if the face of the attractive brunette on this week's cover seems to be that of someone you've seen before. She's BETTY BLACK, Vancouver model, who appeared on the SATURDAY NIGHT cover of March 22 wearing a made-in-British Columbia suit. This time she is seen in a white terry cloth beach coat printed in a bold multicolored tropical design. Her beach coat is by Rose Marie Reid, the Vancouver swim-suit designer whose story is told on page 35. The scenery, well-known to coastal residents and tourists alike, is Burrard Inlet with the North Shore mountains in the background.—*Photo by Eric Skipsey.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

LAKES, LOTUSES, LEGISLATORS

by Michael Barkway

OTTAWA has had one of its loveliest springs. The lure of summer cottages and cool lakes cast a spell ahead of its proper season. In the last month (as everyone hopes) of the parliamentary session, the Opposition has been less eager to find subjects to fight over. The Government itself hasn't seemed to mind very much whether its legislation is passed or not. Only one thing seems to be left to tighten the coil of concentration. It is the redistribution of parliamentary seats. Cynics are bound to say that it arouses MP's only because it directly involves their own personal interests. But to be fair to the politicians, their preoccupation with their own interests has seemed to many observers to be a fair reflection of the public's mood. The atmosphere of slackness and unconcern was an increasing anxiety even before the summer dreams intensified it.

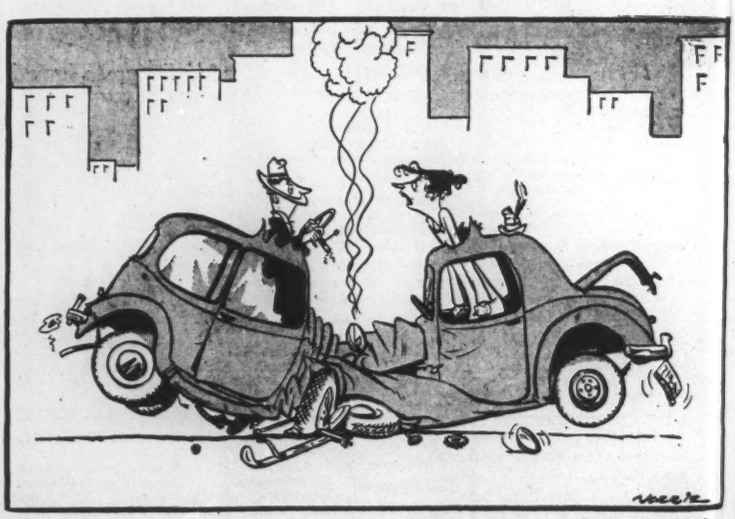
The Liberal ministers who put vigor and heart into the collective defence policies of NATO were never more than a minority in the Cabinet. Pearson and Claxton, fortunately, could win the pretty steady support of Howe and Abbott and a few others, but without the PM's resolution it would have been difficult to carry the more lukewarm ministers as far as they have been carried. In recent months the Cabinet's consideration of most international questions has been marked by a frigid acceptance. If the right decisions have been reached—as they mostly have—it was with all the warm enthusiasm of an ice-house. The pressure from back-benchers has mostly been, not towards firmness, but towards finding ways of reducing our international obligations. The Cabinet has not turned back on any vital policies, but it has had to maintain them against slack reluctance.

The poor reception of the budget may have been partly due to its unfortunate presentation, but it also indicated a degree of unfair and unreasonable expectation that some magical financial jugglery could give us arms without payment. The assault on waste in defence expenditure alarmed some of the more timorous Government supporters. They saw in it a vent for underlying discontent with the defence program itself. Though, in all fairness, the Conservatives have never attacked the ends sought to be achieved, but only the administration which they thought was failing to achieve them efficiently.

Even a Gallup Poll added to the despondency. It purported to show that most Canadians supported NATO without even knowing what it was; though the evidence in the published report did not fully establish the conclusion drawn by the pollsters. To Liberals who were already in this frame of mind the by-elections appeared as confirmation of their fears.

All these things, coupled with the limp negativeness of the House of Commons, produced an unhappy and unhealthy atmosphere, in which Canada's part in NATO came close to being considered a political liability. To most ministers it has always been a matter of reasoned resolution rather than a keenly-felt enthusiasm. The danger is that resolution will weaken if members of Parliament continue to get the impression that the public is not interested in the collective show of strength against Russia.

MP's are very sensitive to taxpayers' grumbles; and the Cabinet is sensitive to MP's hopes and fears. There is some danger that, without a change in atmosphere before fall, the baby may go out with the bath water. It needs to be made clear to the politicians that Canadians aren't against NATO because they have a good many gripes about the Liberal Government.



—Norris in Vancouver Sun

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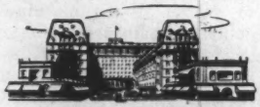

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PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM for Canada's part in strengthening the West might well be greater if Canada's part were more onerous. If we had had long casualty lists as the Americans had from Korea, if we lived under a lively fear of bombing as the Europeans do, if our young men were being conscripted as they are in every other NATO country, if rearmament were leaving us short of goods we want to buy, if there were any real hardship or genuine alarm, then we should probably get a little mad and put some spirit into defence. The difficult thing is that Canada's contribution is so easy. To most Canadians it is remote and theoretical. It only affects them through a tax bill which is still lighter than in most NATO countries. Instead of being a pressing and practical job to be done, it therefore appears merely as a financial inconvenience.

The thesis which responsible leaders of all parties would like to put across, and could put across if they were more resolute about it, is a simple one. If you now feel reasonably confident that the Russians will not plunge us into war this summer—they should be saying—that is ground not for slackness but for dogged persistence. It is the proof not that NATO and rearmament are unnecessary, but that they work. It shows that St. Laurent and all the other allied leaders were right to say that NATO is an instrument for peace and a deterrent to war. It shows that for an average cost of $150 per head per year we have a real chance of averting war.

No sober, adult Canadian of any party is going to attack this policy once he stops to think about it.

CONSIDERING how often ministers of the Crown complain that the Opposition holds up parliamentary business, you would suppose that they were all armed with bills of major importance which they were desperately eager to get passed. Considering their complaints (which were justified) that so little Government business got done before Easter, you would suppose that a pile of bills was waiting all ready to be presented. Exactly the reverse has happened. The Prime Minister has been urging and pleading with ministers to get their measures onto the order paper and get them called in the House. But ministers have been slow to bring their legislation to the Cabinet; the bills look like piling up at the end of the session as usual; and even then some of the measures promised in the Speech from the Throne will not be introduced this session.

When the Cabinet gets its measures to the House, there is still a further delay. Every money bill has to be preceded by a resolution. As the resolution is passed the bill is given first reading. It should then be immediately distributed to members. Actually time after time there has been a delay of three, four, or five days before the bill is ready from the Queen's Printer. The stock Government excuse is to blame the Printer; but it's a poor excuse. If the Printer hasn't got the bills printed in time, it's because he hasn't been given them early enough.

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HISS AND AFTER

THE MIND OF CHAMBERS

by B. K. Sandwell

MUCH THE strongest element of interest in Whittaker Chamber "Witness" (Random House of Canada, $6) is the revelation it affords of the personality of the man who was for several years a devoted conspiratorial Communist and then had the courage and conviction not only to break with his fellow conspirators but to set himself to the task of breaking the conspiracy itself. It is a far more pleasant, and more interesting, personality that emerges in this huge volume that the one that emerged from the brief chapters serialized a few months ago.

Chambers is now a Quaker. Quakers have obviously a special character, different in major respects from that of ordinary Christians, and they have that character not because they are Quakers but because it is the character that impels people to be Quakers. In other words he was always a potential Quaker, and it was that element in his character which made him a Communist. Hatred of war, of violence, and of excessive power, all of which he believed to be the natural concomitants of nationalist capitalism, was what turned his spirit towards the Marxist Revolution and reconciled him to the treason which it inevitably involves—treason towards the national state for the sake of loyalty to the human race as he then saw that loyalty.

The same hatred of violence and of tyranny, the same sense of pity for the victims of violence and tyranny, were what eventually drove him to revolt from the Communist camp, and not merely to revolt but to attack it with all the force of an intensely powerful inner conviction. It was never, however, the Communism that repelled him; there is nothing to indicate that he changed his opinions, if he had any, about Socialism as an economic system. It was the utter and Oriental inhumanity of the Russian masters of the Communist world.

THAT inhumanity, Chambers found, proceeded from a complete elimintion of God from the Communist mind; but there is equally nothing to show that he thinks God is much more present to the mind of our own capitalist society than to the Kremlin or to the government of Mao Tse-tung. His own mission in the world, he feels, is to bear witness against a godless tyranny; but it is certainly not to bear witness *for* any alternative political or economic system. That he is entirely without sympathy for American liberalism is perhaps not surprising, for it was the misfortune of that liberalism to get itself closely meshed in with the Communist conspiracy which Chambers had to destroy, and for a long time the liberals themselves, in all innocence, and regarding him as the enemy of true liberalism, sought to destroy him.

But, as I have already pointed out in these columns, it was not because they themselves were conspiring against the American way of life and the American concept of liberty that these liberals (Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter comes in for some of Chambers' darkest coloring) strove to protect Alger Hiss; it was because Hiss was so deeply enmeshed in the liberal machinery that to allow him to be smashed, if it could be avoided, was to expose all the machinery to destruction. Chambers thinks that these liberals fought for Hiss because they wanted the same things as he wanted, that is, the things of Communism. This is simply not true; the Hisses of this age can insinuate themselves into any government, liberal or reactionary, and the only reason why it is easier for them to enter a liberal

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one is that liberalism instinctively recoils from too close an inquiry into a man's personal affairs.

"The idea that man is sinful and needs redemption", says Chambers in his most significant chapter, "has been subtly changed into the idea that man is by nature good, and hence capable of indefinite perfectibility . . . Man is essentially good, says twentieth-century liberalism, because he is rational . . . Thus the reason-defying paradoxes of Christian faith are happily by-passed." There is undoubtedly a twentieth-century manner of thinking which thinks far too optimistically about progress and the perfectibility of men, and the world's present troubles are probably in one aspect a useful corrective of that error. But it is not a true form of liberalism, which dates from much further back in the history of America and of Western Europe. The Constitution of the United States was not a product of the twentieth-century, nor of an age in which the Christian paradoxes had been by-passed; it does not assume that man is perfectible, but it does assume that he is rational enough to run his own affairs. There is some danger that a society which is greatly influenced by men who have been Communists, and could still be Communists but for the violence and cruelty of Communism, may in avoiding an authoritarianism without God fall into the opposite evil of an authoritarianism with the sort of God that authoritarianism needs and breeds.

"Witness" will unquestionably have an immense effect on the forthcoming elections in the United States. It presents in a highly readable form—for Chambers is no mean artist in literature—and as very personal drama the whole story of the unmasking of an almost incredible conspiracy among high servants of the American government under a Democratic regime, and of the (very natural, but in the issue very disastrous) efforts of that government to prevent the unmasking. It will probably do the United States no harm to have a Republican President; it may have had a Democratic one for too long. But it will do the United States no good to elect a Republican President in the belief that the Republicans are for God and the Democrats are against him.

THE PARK CANNON

IMPASSIVE on its parkway mound
It stands alone in gloomy state,
The thunderous throat that has no sound,
The heart of steel once mouthing hate.

Yet on that grim and sullen thing
Where children clambered in their play
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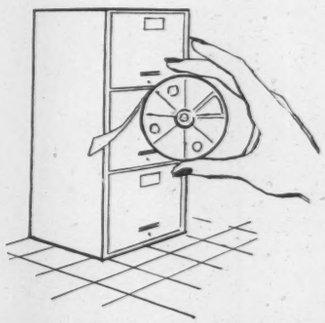

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EDITORIALS

Political Health and Long Terms

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S statement that "political health is endangered if one party, by whatever means, becomes permanently or too-long entrenched in power", clearly sets forth the basic issue in the coming American elections. Sound government as we have always known it, depends to an extent not always appreciated, on the strength of the Opposition, on the ability of the Opposition to provide at any time an acceptable alternative administration.

In Canada, as in the United States, the long reign of one political party, has been made possible largely by the reluctance of a majority of voters to accept the opposition as an alternative government. Political health here, just as much as in the U.S., can be endangered by one party too-long entrenched in power.

In Eisenhower, if he is accepted by the political leaders who have made it so difficult for the voters to turn out the Democrats, the Republicans will have the type of candidate who can restore the nation's political health. His first political speech shows the same qualities that made him history's most acceptable leader of an allied army.

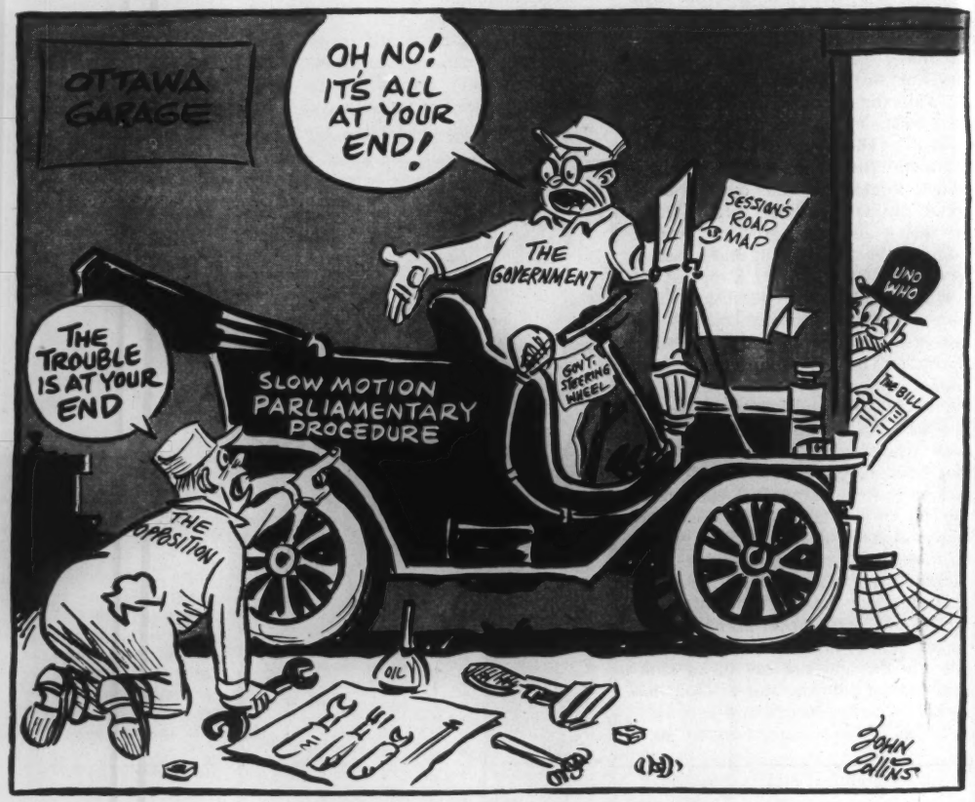
Canadians, looking across the border, may feel that what he said applies equally to the situation here. "Long continued taxes that are only a little below the confiscatory level will destroy a free government," is a sentence just as effective with eyes on Ottawa as with eyes on Washington. Canadians, looking at defence expenditures, could take comfort from the prospect of "decreasing future costs without sacrificing the essentials of reasonable goals."

Trade Cycles

THE trouble with inflation, as with socialism, is that it tends to be habit-forming. When we are in an inflationary spell, we notice only the rising prices and fail to appreciate the full employment. When the inflationary spiral is checked, we start to complain about the reduction in employment and forget to applaud the steadying prices. We need a reminder such as that given by the British economist, Paul Einzig, in his latest book called "Inflation" (published in Canada by Clarke Irwin). He suggests that the system which would most closely approach the ideal, in a world which is not ideal, would be an alternation between moderate inflation and "brief periods of moderate deflation". "Those who think that economic policy should aim at complete elimination of trade cycles are apt to overlook," he says, "the advantages of occasional setbacks which would rid the economic system of unsound mushroom-growths and would remind producers and merchants that it is not altogether safe to assume an everlasting upward trend."

This is only one of many stimulating passages from Mr. Einzig's book, which was written primarily from the British point of view and has some very sensible observations about the possible inflationary effects of high taxation. From the Canadian point of view, it may well be doubted whether our very much more moderate taxation has yet reached such a point; but those who think it has may derive some comfort from Mr. Einzig. In the present situation we believe the remark quoted here has more relevance to Canada. Such deflation as we now suffer is of a very moderate kind, and its effects are almost entirely healthy.

Mr. Einzig's principle seems to be that it should not go on too long or too far, and "the moral of *that*" is that Government policy should be flexible enough to switch itself quickly if deflation seems to be going too far—a state of affairs which has not yet arisen. We are still in the stage of re-establishing "a balance of power between employers and employees."



A Difficult Stream Lining Job

The CBC in Flight

THE QUESTION of the woolly division between politics and culture has come up again with the cancellation by the CBC of the projected Wednesday Night production of Rimsky-Korsakov's "May Night." The reason? The CBC could not appear to be "taking up a position in a political controversy within a section of the population of Canada."

What was this all about? Well, "May Night" is based on a story by Nikolai Gogol. This year marks the centenary of Gogol's death. The Communist Party has seized on the occasion to laud the shy, morbid, egotistical little Ukrainian as one who appreciated the great Russians. The Ukrainians, on the other hand, greatly resent the adoption of Gogol by the Party. Therefore the CBC substituted for "May Night" a BBC recording of C. Day Lewis's translation of the fifth Book of the *Aeneid*.

In what way does a broadcast of the *Aeneid* demonstrate the CBC's neutrality in political controversy? The *Aeneid* can be interpreted as a eulogy on the ascent of Augustus Caesar to the throne of the Roman Empire. Augustus's accession marked the transitional stage in the Empire from commonwealth rule to personal despotic rule over the Roman world. This could be interpreted as—come over here where the CBC can't hear us—fascism. Also, Virgil traced Augustus's descent from the supreme ruler of the universe, which sounds a lot like the establishment of divine right, a pretty touchy political subject not so long ago. Another thing: Virgil was a pagan, if not a polytheistic, writer. Does the CBC not care about taking sides on religious questions?

The trouble is, a great classic simply demonstrates an ability to throw anybody who tries to climb into its saddle and ride it in one political direction. Just as one can find the virtues of piety, simplicity and even a hint of the coming of Christianity in Virgil, so in Gogol you can find a satire on meanness and pettiness in the bureaucratic mind. We do not suggest that the CBC could read with profit Gogol's "The Inspector General." But we submit that censorship on such tenuous grounds manifests a kind of ignorance that has to be carefully cultivated.

Combines Legislation

THE recommendation of the McQuarrie Committee on Combines Legislation that the functions of investigation and report should be divorced has aroused some understandable criticism. The fear has been expressed that the division will weaken the enforcement of the law against combines by making it more difficult even than it was before for the Director of Investigation to collect irrefutable evidence of practices in restraint of trade. Whether this fear has any substance or not

largely depends upon the character of the men who are appointed as Commissioners. (There are to be three of them). Under the old law fair and efficient enforcement depended solely on the character of the one man appointed to be Combines Commissioner. We do not believe that it is really more difficult to find four suitable men, distributing the duties amongst them, than it is to find one man capable of performing all the duties himself. In either case the important question is whether the Government genuinely sets itself to find men who will enforce the law.

If the division of functions will give any added assurance to business that the law will not be used unfairly, that is an advantage provided the public still has assurance that it will be enforced fairly. So this change appears to us less important than the one which would permit the Courts to issue the equivalent of injunctions against any company convicted of a combines offence. If this power is really applied it will give the Combines Act a force which it has never had in the past. Mr. Mackenzie King had a firm belief that publicity was the one sure check on restrictive practices; but it has proved not to be so. It has proved, in fact, that a group of firms convicted of conducting a combine suffers no more serious inconvenience than the considerable financial burden of its legal costs. By comparison, the old fines (from which the limit would now be removed) were trifling. The worst thing was that, having paid the legal bills and heard admirable strictures from the bench, the convicted firms could immediately resume their restrictive agreements. And in some cases this is clearly what they have done. The proposed new procedure by way of injunction is intended to prevent this. There is no obvious reason why it should not have the designed effect, provided, of course, that the Government will use it.

When it comes to the point no Combines Act can be stricter than the will of the Government.

Cabinet Dilatoriness

THE House of Commons is just beginning its usual last-minute rush to finish off some business and get prorogued. It happens every year, and every year it appears less edifying than the last. This session the blame is easier to place than it sometimes is. Since after the Easter recess — though admittedly not before it—the Conservatives have been relatively sparing of debate. No minister can reasonably claim that too much time has been wasted in useless repetition of arguments. The fact therefore has very clearly appeared that the Government simply hasn't had its business ready.

It is very difficult to conceive of any excuse for some of these delays. When the Government made up its mind in January that legislation was desirable on certain subjects, and proclaimed its belief in the Speech from the Throne, it is very curious to hear the Prime Minister declare at the beginning of June that bills will not be presented this session. The same dilatoriness is just as apparent with the bills which it has managed to present. The amendments to the Combines Act — a long and detailed piece of drafting—obviously could not be prepared without the McQuarrie Committee report on which they are based. But why should measures like the new Immigration Act and the new capital structure of the C.N.R. be delayed until within a month of the expected end of the session? Why, again, must Cabinet decisions on legislation be left so much to the last moment that the bills cannot even be printed ready for distribution at the proper time?

On the Government's record at this session it is difficult not to suppose that there is a slackness in Cabinet discipline or a pusillanimous hesitation to take firm decisions.

McGill's Chancellor

BACK in 1910 a young bank clerk began seriously to consider the importance of education. Writing in the October issue of the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association of that year he said: "It is to be hoped that the elder bankers of Canada, through their Bankers' Association, will make some provision for the intellectual growth of the young fellows in their employ. If they fail . . . the time may come when the staffs . . . may no longer contain men of the quality necessary to the making of a first-class general manager."

Thirty-two years later the writer, B. C. Gardner, became General Manager of the Bank of Montreal

—International Press

BERTIE CHARLES GARDNER, MC

and in 1948, President. Throughout the years of his rise in the business world he adhered to and practised the principles he had earlier expressed; this continuing interest in education has now been rewarded by his appointment as Chancellor of McGill University. Mr. Gardner had previously served as a Governor and a member of various committees of the University, including Executive and Finance; he succeeds a long line of illustrious predecessors, latest of whom was Chief Justice O. S. Tyndale of the Quebec Superior Court, and which included the late Sir Edward Beatty of the CPR.

To his new high office, with its influence on the destinies of one of Canada's senior institutions of higher learning, Mr. Gardner brings the wisdom and fruition of a very full life. He is familiar, through actual working contact, with every Province of Canada; he is a banker's banker but at the same time fully aware of the importance of the widest human contacts, as exemplified in his conduct of the affairs of his bank.

A Netherlands View

THE NEW RELATIONSHIP between Canada and the Netherlands is one of the happier results of the war. Canadians feel a warm interest in Holland from having had her Queen among them for several years and having played a major part in the country's liberation. Netherlanders eagerly reciprocate this feeling. They are quite literally making Canada their second home: more of them are emigrating to Canada these days than to any other part of the world.

These reasons were enough to give Mr. J. R. M. van den Brink, the Netherlands Minister for Economic Affairs, a sympathetic audience in opening the recent International Trade Fair in Toronto; and his wide-ranging view fully rewarded their attention. The impatience which he finds here over the slow pace of European integration he feels is due to an underestimation of the difficulties. This integration cuts the Old World — which lives and breathes through its nationalities — to the quick. Thousands of links with the past have to be broken to make room for new growth. In cutting the wider European market across national frontiers, the governments meet opposition on the one hand from enterprises fighting for their life and on the other hand from workers fearing immediate unemployment. Nonetheless the great process is going forward. "Deep down in his heart the average European knows that only a Europe regenerated through integration holds any prospects for his children"; but short-term returns are often disillusioning.

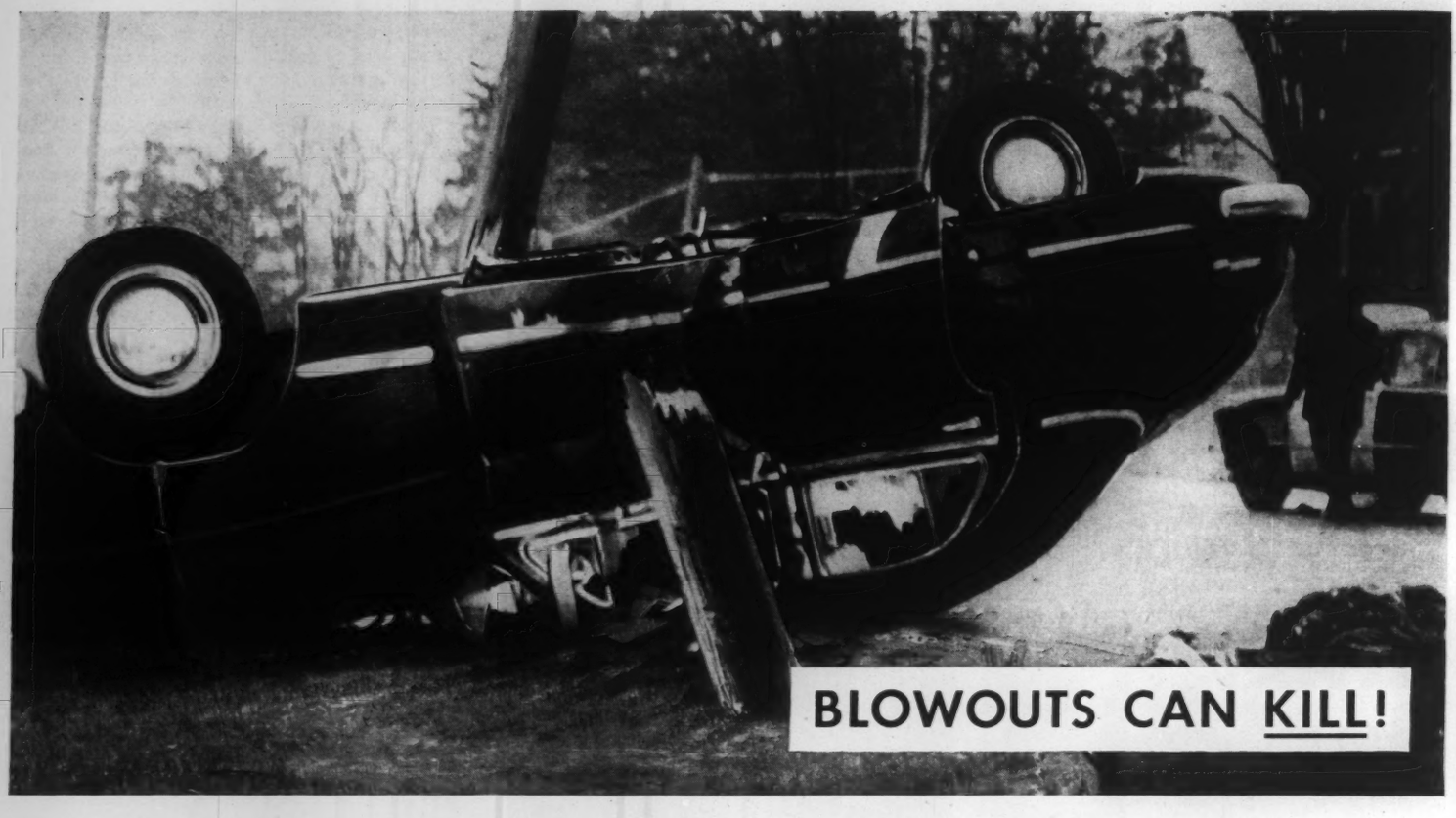
In concrete form, there is the Schuman Plan, which will pool some of the sovereignty of Western Europe as well as its coal and steel production. From such a step there is no road back: "the old and the new European institutions cannot live side by side for very long." But Mr. van den Brink believes that European unity, even with more cooperation that Britain has yet given, will not be enough, and that the Western world can only make itself strong enough to resist the Soviet threat if the Atlantic Community is developed in its economic and political aspects. "The social and economic realities of the Western world have not as yet found expression in adequate forms of organization."

Medical Tax Exemptions

THERE is obviously nothing sacrosanct about the figure of 4 per cent of his income as the amount which a man should expect to pay for medical service without aid from the state by way of remitted taxation. One can argue that it should be lower, and one can (though for reasons of popularity nobody will) argue that it should be higher. But we have a good deal of sympathy with the Government's position that a certain amount of medical service should be regarded as an "ordinary" expense, to be paid for like rent and food with some degree of priority over the expenditures on cigarettes and movies.

It is a special feature of medical services (excluding medicines), as distinguished from all other expenditures, that they are pretty closely geared to the income of the spender. The man with the $4000 income gets his medical services much cheaper than the man with the $40,000 income, and his $160 probably goes almost as far as the $1600 which the richer man has to pay before getting any tax relief. Since the tax on the $160 is at a very low rate, while that on the $1600 is at a high one, the benefit of the Opposition proposals would inure much more heavily to the rich than to the poor about whom the proposers profess to be concerned.

Moreover a good deal of the expenditure on medical services of the rich is of a strongly luxury character; they have their fashionable physician as they have their membership in the Jockey Club, and they buy the latest thing in operations much as they buy a Dufy or a Utrillo. Why the state should help them in these matters is not very clear.



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LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

by GOODYEAR

THAT BIG U.S. DOUBLE-HEADER

To Canadians U.S. political campaigns are a bit confusing. Here's what their system of choosing a party leader means.

by L. L. L. Golden

—Ray, in the Kansas City Star

"FISHING FOR THE BIG FELLOW THAT TIPS THE SCALES"

New York.

IN RISING CRESCENDO the tumult and shouting will assault Canadians' eyes and ears. From south of the border it will attack. It will come through the wire services, as well as by radio. Every magazine and newspaper, all newsreels and every television screen will be flooded. There will be no escaping. It will have a deep effect on Canada's future.

On July 7, in Chicago, the Republican Party will choose its presidential and vice-presidential candidates. At the same place, in the same arena, on July 21, the Democrats will pick the two men they hope can keep the winning streak, begun in 1932, unbroken. Both events will be great shows. They are old ones. But coming only once every four years, this choosing of party leaders in preparation for the wild, exciting months until November 4, when the ballots are counted, will affect not only Canada's prosperity, but the peace of the world.

Those two dates in July will end one phase of the campaign. For in Chicago the party men, the professional politicians, will decide the candidates for whom a nation of 150 million people will vote. In the case of the Republicans, 1,206 men and women will make the decision. For the Democrats, 1,230 will decide the successor to President Truman as the party flag bearer.

In Canada, in August, 1948, Louis St. Laurent was chosen leader of the Liberal party to succeed Mackenzie King. In October of the same year George Drew was picked to succeed John Bracken as leader of the Progressive Conservative party. Both occasions were conventions. In both cases the partymen, the professionals, men and women from all the ridings of Canada, did the jockeying and, finally, the choosing.

In Canada there is no leadership convention unless a new party leader is to be chosen. In the U.S. the conventions come every four years, even if, as in the case of the late President Roosevelt, the candidate decides to present himself four times.

In Canada the delegates to the convention are chosen simply. After the delegates at large are appointed and the members of the House of Commons and the Senate are put on the delegate list, the ridings pick their representatives. Most often they are picked by the party executives of the riding associations. Sometimes they are chosen at a general meeting of the riding association.

In the U.S. the delegates to Chicago are not picked as easily as that. In some states the delegates are selected by direct primary voting. In others the delegates are picked by a combination of both direct primary and state party convention. In still other states the delegates are chosen by a state party convention. And, again, in other states the delegates are picked by the state executive committee. Some states make it essential to have the candidates' consent to have their names on the ballot.

Americans are now in the midst of a campaign of another sort: to reform the system of choosing delegates.

Roughly two thirds of the delegates to both conventions are named by party conventions within the states they come from.

The rest of the delegates are chosen in variations of the other means: that is, differing types of presidential primaries.

For example, in New York State the delegates are chosen in both direct primary and state party conventions. In California the delegates are chosen by direct primary alone. In Arkansas the delegates are chosen by the party's state executive committee. In Michigan the delegates are chosen by the state's party convention. And in Nebraska, where the delegates are chosen by the direct primary method, the candidates for the presidential nomination must give their consent before their names go on the ballots.

THE PRIMARIES were devised to prevent the machine bosses from handpicking the delegates, and so the candidates. The whole device was worked out to give Republicans and Democrats of the rank and file a chance at choosing their own delegates. In actual fact primaries are, by and large, what President Truman said they were: "eyewash", although that epithet doesn't tell the whole story. For though delegates may arrive at Chicago pledged to support a certain candidate, they are free to change their minds. And that is where the experienced man in the hotel room, making bargains and deals for support, is important.

Sometimes, as in the case of the late Wendell Willkie in 1940, who won no primaries, an outside candidate can sweep the convention and become the party nominee.

But primaries are useful to give the professionals an idea of what the public wants, as opposed to

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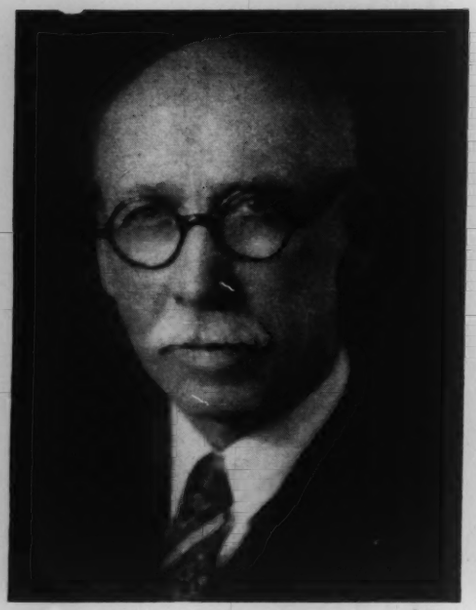
—Seibel, in The Richmond Times-Dispatch

"AROUND AND AROUND THEY GO"

—Alexander in The Philadelphia Bulletin

"ANOTHER DISARMAMENT PARLEY NEEDED"



—Fednews

J. J. MORRISON, the power behind Farmers' party which formed Ontario Government in 1919.

—Blank & Stoller

E. C. DRURY, politically inexperienced Premier, who tried to broaden out and get city support.

AN EDITOR RECALLS

The Rise and Fall of the UFO

by R. A. Farquharson

FOUR FARMERS late in 1913 bought four beers in order to get a private room off a barroom for a meeting they had been planning for weeks. In that room, secured by the beers, they planned an organization that six years later elected to office the strongest prohibition government Ontario has ever had.

The four men included J. J. Morrison, who in 1919 was unanimously offered the Premiership by the organization he that day projected, and Ernest C. Drury who was to become Premier on Morrison's nomination when he himself declined.

The other two members of the historic quartet were W. C. Good, one of the founders of the present extensive rural cooperative movement and Col. J. Z. Fraser, the realist who had suggested the hotel-room solution to the others: they had been frozen out of their expected place of meeting by the city custom of Saturday half-holidays. Incidentally, Frazer was the only one of the four who drank beer.

Entry into politics of the United Farmers of Ontario—the organization the four men fathered that day—was just as unplanned and just as haphazard as the first meeting of a strongly dry organization in a private room off a bar so soon to be abolished.

The central organization of the UFO never got into politics officially, never had political funds, never paid the expenses of its members for political work.

Yet 64 UFO candidates were nominated in the 1919 election by indignant local UFO organizations. These had become so angry at the rebuffs of government and so infuriated by the continued ridicule of some newspapers, that they plunged into politics without leadership and without organization. They had an interim platform drawn up by E. C. Drury, W. C. Good and Manning Doherty but even the platform had not been ratified and Manning Doherty was the only member of the platform committee to run in the general election.

Of these 64 men 43 suddenly found themselves elected. With the support of 11 Laborites, they hoped to carry on against an opposition of 30 Liberals and 25 Conservatives. For the first time since the first pioneer legislature, a Canadian province faced government by men entirely lacking in political experience.

A Farmers' government was now in power backed up by a strong rural organization which, in turn, was headed by J. J. Morrison, one of the keenest political minds the country has ever produced.

All Canada was watching. The farm movement was contagious. Soon Alberta had a Farmers' government. Manitoba followed and chose John Bracken, then Dean of Manitoba Agricultural College, as Farm Premier. The movement spread to other provinces (though no more farm governments were elected). In the 1921 Federal election the Farmers were able to elect the second largest group led by farmer T. A. Crerar.

Morrison and Drury entered the new political age as close friends. The reluctant Premier had been pushed into the leadership by Morrison and had assured the caucus that he would accept office only if Morrison "who outclassed everyone in political judgment", stood behind him with advice.

THE FIRST rift came in the choice of a cabinet. According to Morrison's unpublished papers he was consulted only once during the selection of a cabinet and that was over the choice of Attorney General. Morrison suggested Gordon Waldron, the UFO solicitor. Drury demurred, and proposed W. E. Raney. Morrison said Raney had a one-track mind; that he thought only of prohibition.

The two men agreed on W. F. Nickle, who as a Federal Conservative MP had been responsible for ending knighthoods in Canada. Later Morrison left for Western Canada with a cabinet list in his pocket and W. F. Nickle's name on that list. A few days later in Winnipeg he was to pick up a newspaper and read that Raney was Attorney General.

A somewhat different story is recalled by Drury. He writes: "Morrison was not available during the two weeks when I was forming a cabinet. He was in the west. I would have been glad of his advice if I could have got to him." Waldron, a teetotaler who did not believe in prohibition, was out as far as Drury was concerned, because as Attorney General he would have had to enforce prohibition. In the same way a suggested coalition with the Liberals was regarded as impossible because this would have made Hartley Dewart prohibition enforcer.

Drury was in an even more difficult position than faces any premier-designate when he starts to build a cabinet. He had not run for election and did not know many of the prospective ministers. He had no secretarial help and had never used secretarial help in his life. He not only had no experience as an executive but was picking administrative heads for all government departments from a group totally unfamiliar with administration.

Drury rented an office on Adelaide Street and borrowed a secretary from Morrison. There hidden away from the press, he started to pick his colleagues. There one afternoon when an old friend called he found Peter Smith and F. C. Biggs presenting their claims to be included in the cabinet. Both were wearing frock coats; both had silk hats. Both made the cabinet.

DURING this period, which he told me was the loneliest of his life, I ran into him one evening on King Street. I was a reporter not old enough to vote but he greeted me as an old friend and started to pour out his troubles. So many people were after him for favors that he had no one to talk to; no one to confide in.

He had left his room to take in a movie that evening but there was a line-up and as he waited in line people started to nudge one another and say, "There's the new Premier." So he had moved away and was walking aimlessly along King Street.

In proposing Drury as his choice for Premier, Morrison had outlined his great ability as a speaker, his wide knowledge, his college education, his long association with the Farmers' Grange and his enthusiasm for the UFO.

His one great fault, his sponsor said was his tendency to trust people, to accept always as true what they said of themselves. But whatever the real cause, the two men who had worked together so closely, never pulled as a team once the government was sworn in.

There were a number of minor disagreements before the public realized that a split had occurred. One of the faithful UFO stalwarts thought he should be appointed to a vacant registrarship in his Western Ontario county. Drury was completely against patronage. Morrison felt that the fact that a candidate for office was a member of the UFO should not be a drawback and said so. His comment leaked into the press.

The first public criticism by the UFO of Government policy came when Drury introduced pensions for the civil service. Ontario farmers shouted that there was no pension plan for agriculture. The UFO went on record against its own Government. But the real split came when Drury announced that the Government had too narrow a base; that he proposed to broaden out to form a real People's Party, a Progressive Party. "We could win the cities and towns now on the strength of our present work. This is not a class government; it is a government for all . . . The day of the professional politician is past."

Drury had been in office only a few months when the broadening-out challenge was given and very much to his surprise was resisted by his own supporters. He had felt that he had gone no farther in principle than he had gone in his initial statement accepting the leadership when he had said: "In a very real sense we represent not alone the 40 per cent of the people who are on the farms, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes. Our success depends therefore not on political manoeuvring, but on the breadth and fairness of our policy."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

—Wide World photos

TIED TO THE ROADS: "Increased firepower . . . has been gained only at the cost of decreased mobility. The division has become too unwieldy."

INCREASED FIREPOWER

LESSONS FROM KOREA'S TWO YEARS

by Chester Wilmot

Author of "The Struggle for Europe"
Military Correspondent of the London Observer

Washington.

THE KOREAN WAR has made a deep impact on American military thinking, and has provided invaluable lessons that are most relevant to the problems confronting the U.S. forces in Europe.

The Pentagon still adheres to General Omar Bradley's statement that there have been no changes in doctrine as a result of Korean experience; but there have been substantial changes in strategic and tactical policy.

It is now recognized that the U.S. Army must be prepared—for the first time in this century—to wage prolonged defensive campaigns and must adapt its tactical training to meet the problem of defending wide fronts against a numerically superior enemy who makes a specialty of mass attacks.

It is also recognized that in the years following the Second World War the Air Force was inclined to place too much reliance on strategic air power and on the atom bomb, and that insufficient attention was paid to the role of tactical air units in support of ground operations.

Before Korea, the emphasis in the Army's staff colleges and training schools was overwhelmingly on offence and on the development of firepower to carry the attack forward. Little time was devoted to defensive tactics and the doctrine taught was one of shallow linear defence, the weakness of which the Germans had exposed in the early stages of the European war.

Today the emphasis is changing. The American Army is still given considerably more training in attack than defence, but its infantry divisions are being taught to defend in depth, to concentrate on holding vital ground and to establish strongly-entrenched battalion positions, heavily wired and mined for all-round protection. The soundness of this technique, designed to absorb and delay mass attacks until mobile reserves can be brought into play, has been re-affirmed by the Commonwealth Division in Korea, and the American Army is following its example.

IN KOREA, although heavily outnumbered, the Americans have had the advantage of being able to bring to bear greatly superior fire. This advantage stems chiefly from the fact that since 1945 the firepower of the normal American division has been increased by 50 per cent although its strength in men has gone up only thirty per cent. That has been brought about by adding the equivalent of two battalions of tanks to the infantry divisions, by increasing the number of automatic weapons in the battalions and by replacing the infantry guns of the cannon companies with twice as many recoilless guns.

Commanders returning from Korea report that the recoilless 57 mm. and 75 mm. guns have been outstandingly successful, for the troops have shown that they can manhandle them into most awkward positions in the mountainous terrain.

Valuable as this increased firepower has proved to be in the Korean campaign, some commanders to whom I have talked fear that it has been gained only at the cost of decreased mobility. Those who take this line argue that the infantry division —now more than 18,000 strong—has become too unwieldy and too dependent on roads for the maintenance of its ever-growing requirements of ammunition. They believe that there is a tendency to think too much in terms of firepower and to neglect the classic principles of fire and movement. The tendency was evident in both the American and British armies at the end of the Second World War and there is a danger that it will be accentuated.

This concern about the Army having too long a tail, too many vehicles on the roads, is shared by many senior commanders in the Air Force. They point out that the American Army has never had to fight against an enemy who held command of the air, and that its present methods of operating on the roads could not be applied in Europe so long as the Soviet Air Force possessed the strength to intervene.

TACTICAL AIR COMMANDERS who have served in Korea believe that the Army has come to expect both a degree of air protection and a volume of close support which could not be provided for it in the early stages of a campaign in Europe.

These airmen suggest that the Army is unrealistic in this matter and that it must learn two lessons; first, to make greater use of its own weapons and, secondly, to discipline its convoys on the road and train its drivers in measures of air defence.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

WARNING of need for tactical air support has been well heeded.

ALWAYS offensive-minded, U.S. Army now stresses defence in depth.

EXPLORER Vilhjalmur Stefansson himself, hauling a seal along the ice and carrying rifle and pike pole.

AN ISLAND NAMED AFTER HIM MEANS

ARCTIC HONOR FOR STEFANSSON

by D. M. LeBourdais

MEMBERS of a Stefansson expedition repair snow sled while their dogs make themselves comfortable.
—Photos by National Museum of Canada

ALTHOUGH Vilhjalmur Stefansson was born in Manitoba and his explorations have been chiefly in Canada's arctic regions, Canadians have been slow to do him honor. For more than thirty years he has been telling the world—and especially Canadians—that Canada's road to greatness lies northward; but until recently most Canadians have remained sublimely indifferent. While several universities in the United States have honored him with degrees, only one in Canada—that in his native Province—has done likewise. It is therefore all the more fitting that the board on geographical names at Ottawa should have given Stefansson's name to an arctic island.

As an explorer who himself has discovered new lands, Stefansson has had the naming of islands and other geographical features; and in his naming has shown good judgment. Since he was the commander of a Canadian government expedition (Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918), he quite properly bestowed the names of government leaders on the principal lands he discovered.

The largest island was named after Sir Robert Borden, prime minister at the time. Another was named after Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, later minister of the interior and prime minister; while a third was named for Sir James Lougheed, and an islet off the north coast of Meighen Island was named for Sir George Perley, both of whom were members of the Borden cabinet. (When the cost of the expedition was being discussed in the House of Commons at Ottawa, an Opposition wag, noting the names given by Stefansson to these islands, dubbed them the "Tory Archipelago".) Some smaller islands and other geographical features were named for expedition members and for others connected with the expedition, or a previous one.

EARLY in the morning of June 18, 1915, (they were travelling by night), Stefansson, with three companions, Storker Storkerson, Ole Andreasen, and Charlie Thomsen, with two dog teams were sledging northward over the sea ice from Prince Patrick Island, most westerly of the Arctic Archipelago, when Storkerson, who had climbed to the top of an ice-hummock, sighted through his binoculars what seemed to be land ahead. When they reached it the following day—since the honor of sighting it had been Storkerson's—Ole was given the privilege of first setting foot upon it.

The island seemed to be fairly large. Though caribou tracks were all about, only two animals were seen; but on subsequent visits it became evident that large herds remain there the year round. Stefansson walked to the top of a high hill about 20 miles inland, which he named Leffingwell Crags, after one of the joint-commanders of the first expedition on which he had gained arctic experience. From its top he saw high hills or low mountains, perhaps fifty miles distant. Since the hot sun was eating into the ice, Stefansson could spare only four days in which to look the island over; and then he set a course for the base-camp at Cape Kellett, on Banks Island, about 450 miles to the southwest.

THE following year, two other important islands were discovered. The first of these is the one called Meighen. It lies northeast of Borden Island, with Ellef Ringnes Island in between. Although still credited to Stefansson, he may not have been its discoverer; just who its discoverer was has become involved in the mazes of the Peary-Cook controversy concerning discovery of North Pole.

The maps of the time were blank where Stefansson found land, and not till some years later was evidence produced to suggest that Dr. Frederick A. Cook might at least have seen Stefansson's Meighen Island in 1908. Yet Cook made no discovery claim; in fact, he denied having seen any land in that spot. But if an astronomical observation which he claims to have made was actually made, and if at the same time he plainly saw Axel Heiberg Island 60 or 70 miles to the east, he could scarcely have failed to see Meighen Island, 40

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

—NFB

TWO projects that have spotlighted engineers are BC aluminum and Ungava iron. Karl Roestad, resident engineer for the Aluminum Company of Canada at Kemano, right, and Hector MacNeil, chief engineer for Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway, handle two of the biggest engineering jobs in the country today.

CINDERELLA PROFESSION

UP COME THE ENGINEERS!

by Leonard L. Knott

TWENTY YEARS ago Quebec's professional engineers, holding their annual meeting in Montreal, invited a Montreal alderman to address their convention dinner. The alderman was too busy and sent an official from the public works department to do the job instead.

In April this year Quebec's professional engineers were meeting again. This time Prime Minister St. Laurent was the guest speaker and there wasn't a Montreal alderman who rated an invitation to the head table. In the twenty-year interval something had happened to Canada's most underestimated profession. The Prime Minister put his finger on what happened when he told the assembled engineers that they and their fellows across Canada were the builders of modern Canada and one of the most important professional groups, both technically and socially, as Canada moved into the atomic age.

Coming from a Prime Minister who is also a lawyer, that went a long way to make up for the frustrating years when professional engineers belonged to the Cinderella of Canadian professions. Official recognition had at last been given to the fact that most of what is going on in Canada today development-wise is basically engineering and that, without qualified engineers, the oil wells and iron mines, new industries and the St. Lawrence Seaway wouldn't even be blueprints. They'd still be just economists' dreams.

PROBABLY the most obstreperous of university undergraduates, professional engineers have been the quietest of citizens when it came to talking about their own achievements. After spending four years in college drowning out the feeble cries of Art students and Medicos with their "All Hail the Engineers, demolishers of forty beers, all hail the engineers, builders of the Pyramids", most engineers seemed satisfied to sit back on their laurels as beer drinkers and builders of one of the seven wonders of the ancient world and let their former student rivals get all the credit for whatever was being done in Canada. As a profession they made the "Silent Service" of the Royal Navy look boastful by comparison.

To most people in Canada the professional engineer has been the great unknown. Thanks to one of the peculiarities of the English language, a great many people, particularly children, think that an engineer is the friendly individual with the peak cap on backwards who waves at them from the cab of a railway locomotive. Not only is the locomotive driver not an engineer, he is even forbidden by law to call himself such. Yet rare is the engineer who has not had to explain to his offspring and neighbors that he doesn't drive a train.

Engineers have also suffered from another odd quirk in public thinking. In order to call himself a professional engineer and be permitted to use the letters P. Eng. after his name, a member of the profession must have graduated from an engineering school which is part of a recognized university and must be accepted by the professional engineering association in the province in which he practises. There are no mail order professional engineers in Canada. In spite of this regulation, rigidly adhered to, the engineer has been kept in an inferior position professionally and has in many cases been grossly underpaid and refused proper recognition by his industrial and government employers. (The income tax statistics which this year showed engineers making more money than doctors or lawyers included only engineers in private practice and not the great majority who are employed). All this, as should have been expected, has resulted in a critical shortage of engineers at the very time when they are most needed.

Mention of the word "shortage" in engineering circles is almost sure to cause a minor uproar because, on the question of what to do about it, engineers themselves until very recently have been divided into two distinct camps. On the one side were the young engineers anxious to get ahead in their profession and sometimes unable to secure the positions and the rewards they were seeking. On the other side were the employing engineers who complained bitterly that they could not find the men they needed to design and carry out vital projects. In some sections efforts were made to bring engineers to Canada from other countries, a program which encountered some strong opposition.

Ontario, which is home to the largest number of engineers in Canada, approximately 10,000 of them, was less concerned about immigration than was Quebec, and British Columbia which has the third largest engineering group did not enter into the argument at all. But when Quebec's engineers met in April—at the annual meeting of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec—the number one item on the program was the shortage and what to do about it. Results of the discussions were awaited with interest by engineers and employers across Canada.

THE JUNIOR engineers were there in a body and presented their case in a letter to the Corporation Council. The Council in turn made a detailed reply which did much to clarify the situation. In the opinion of Council, the statement said, a shortage of engineers does exist and will probably continue to exist for the next few years.

This shortage has been created mainly by the tremendous increase in the role that engineering is playing in Canadian development. Industry, and in fact all modern civilization, has become so dependent upon engineering that there is now employed in Canada one professional engineer for every 400 of population, compared to one engineer

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

THE WORLD TODAY

TITO WITHOUT TEARS

by Willson Woodside

LIFE Magazine has recently opened its pages to Tito to tell at great length what a fine fellow he is, how he "saved" his country and how much the Yugoslav people love him for it. It is true that *Life* wrote an editorial pointing out that this was Tito's story, not theirs; but it is also true that in writing the captions for the many accompanying illustrations they gave Tito's version rather than an independent editorial view.

What was the total result? His story of the break with Stalin was not "inside" information to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, at least, since most of it was told in these columns from the official Tito-Stalin correspondence in the fall of 1948. Nor did his one-sided account aid in the formation of a critical estimate of the man and his regime—of considerable importance as a link in our front against Soviet expansion and as a crack in the Stalinist ideology.

One may assume that *Life* hoped to achieve these aims, and gain something of a journalistic scoop to boot. All it has really done is give Tito an opportunity which he could never have bought to sell the American people the Communist version of the wartime history of his people, to boast that only brave Communists fought to save their country while Mikhailovitch and his patriot Chetniks were collaborators in the pay of the Italians and Germans.

Here Tito is plainly trying to convince the American people, whose opinion now has such great influence on policy throughout the Western world, that his opponents were traitors during the recent war, are really fascist-minded, and are therefore not to be trusted in any American plan for supporting democracy in Yugoslavia.

The truth of the matter is, of course, that Tito was a member of the inner circle of the Comintern before the war and launched his resistance movement the day the Germans struck at Russia, to aid the Soviet cause, not his homeland. General Mikhailovitch's patriotic underground was so much more important at this time that the Moscow press and radio extolled him and not Tito as the great Yugoslav hero throughout 1941. Communist-style, however, Tito set out to claim the credit for all resistance action within Yugoslavia, in return began to receive Allied supplies, and finally secured Allied abandonment of Mikhailovitch.

AS REPAYMENT, at the end of the war Tito set up the most anti-Western regime of any of the satellites and by shooting down American planes became World Communism's No. 2 Hero—until Stalin tried to cut him down to size in June 1948. What does Tito say of that? In *Life* he writes: "I knew the Soviet methods, but I was really taken aback to find that they would be applied to (me)."

I have thought from the first that his defiance of Stalin was genuine, and not a trick, as a few still hold. I believe that strategically and politically it was the first big setback for the Soviets in Europe since the war, while ideologically Tito's schism from the world church of Marxism-Stalinism was the hardest blow suffered by Stalin since the deal with Hitler in 1939. From the beginning I have urged that we support Tito against Stalin, but that we should not support him against the Yugoslav people.

The attempt by Tito to walk the tight-rope of National Communism while depending on the West for support against Moscow's vindictive retaliation has been such a fascinating study that it is a pity the resources and space which went into Tito's self-glorification by this magazine of world-wide circulation could not have been devoted to it.

—Miller

TITO NEEDS a sharp eye and a steady hand to steer between Cominform and democracies. In April six editors of *Borba* were summarily arrested.

The London *Economist* of May 31 makes a brief study of this. Cut off from the East and opened up to influences from the West, the Yugoslav Communist Party has lost something of its élan and fanatical zeal. Everything Western, shut out for 10 years, is lapped up with indiscriminate enthusiasm and translations of English novels outsell the Party classics.

The exhilarating new freedom of discussion and criticism of political ideas, given to Party members by the order of the Central Committee, has, as Foreign Minister Kardelj admits, brought outright criticism of socialism itself. It is scarcely surprising that, in a party which has mushroomed from 10,000 members before the war to over half a million today, Tito should declare in a recent speech that 100,000 could readily be dispensed with.

AS THE *Economist* explains, the zealous new post-war members had not the experience which Tito and his Politburo had with the Comintern's policy somersaults and were much more shocked than they were by the break with the Cominform in 1948. Nor were the Titoist leaders ready with any new ideals or ideas to take the place of Stalinism.

In the first phase, much time was given to trying to explain how the USSR "led socialism and the working classes into a blind alley" ending up in "bureaucratic despotism." After a year of this it was frankly stated that the Soviet Union "has definitely become a conquering, aggressive state."

A second phase, which began last year and still continues, comprises an attack on bureaucracy, inefficiency and privilege in the Yugoslav state. With this has come the trend towards decentralization. Much is made of the fact that factories have been handed over to Workers' Councils, and governmental departments other than defence, security and foreign affairs decentralized. But all are still run by the Party, itself highly centralized.

Perhaps the most startling effect of the winds blowing in from the West, and most gratifying in showing that the Yugoslav people are receiving some indirect benefit from Tito's need of our support, is the admission some months ago by the Minister of the Interior and head of the dreaded secret police, Rankovitch, that the Party and the police had abused their powers on a vast scale and had used the law courts as tools of their policy.

Though more has been heard of Tito's effort to industrialize Yugoslavia at any cost, on the Soviet pattern, than of his farm policy, the latter may prove to be of critical importance in Tito's survival. For one thing, on mobilization his army must consist 80 percent of farmers' sons, and their loyalty will be much affected by how they and their parents have been treated.

BY THIS SPRING about one-quarter of the peasants of the country had been forced or induced to enter cooperative farms; these average 60 families per cooperative with 30 acres per family. Only about 5 percent of the cooperatives are full Soviet-style collectives. In all the rest the peasants retain title to their land—Yugoslavia being traditionally a land of peasant small-holders.

Now the peasants are trying to pull out of the cooperatives, and even the government admits that its agricultural policy has reduced the yield on both private and cooperative farms, while cooperative administration has been "rigid, inhuman and inefficient." The Premier of Croatia goes so far as to declare that the management of the cooperatives in the past five years has discredited the whole idea and endangered the economy of the country. But the government is determined to hold the co-ops together at least as organizations for buying seed, renting machinery and marketing crops—as was quite common before the war on a purely voluntary basis.

To bring Tito and the situation in Yugoslavia into really sharp focus one also needs, besides this objective view, the critical view of his bitter opponents, not in the Cominform, but in the patriotic Mikhailovitch movement.

I have long held the Serbs in admiration as staunch and valiant fighters, and this feeling was reinforced by several recent meetings with Dobroslav Jevdjevitch, a former provincial leader under Mikhailovitch who fought his way out to Italy at the end of the war with 11,000 survivors out of a force of 20,000, after a trek of several hundred miles. Jevdjevitch, with a mind as sharp as a steel trap, follows the Yugoslav situation in every detail from Italy, receiving his information from adherents within the country and from refugees constantly trickling out.

As for Tito himself, Jevdjevitch's information is that he maintains for his use the 12 castles and residences of the former royal family, with their

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YET HE cannot be sure of the loyalty of his Communists. No fewer than 30,000, many of them from the army, have been put in concentration camp on suspicion of being in league with the Cominform against him. The largest of these camps is on the Dalmatian island of Dugi Otok, while there is also a work camp of some 10,000 prisoners on Lake Scutari. It is Jevdjevitch's view that a large part of the Communist officers in the army nevertheless is unreliable and will go over to Stalin. They are under orders to lie low for the present.

If it came to war, in this view Tito could not stand on the line of the Danube—which in any case can be outflanked from Hungary and Bulgaria—nor can he hold Belgrade more than a few days. But neither could he fight a successful guerrilla action this time, because this requires the support of the mass of the people, the peasants, who must risk their lives to provide food and shelter and carry messages for the guerrillas. After seven years of Tito's forced grain collections and forced collectivization policy, the peasants have had enough of him.

Tito is said to recognize this, in building up fortified supply bases on a number of Adriatic islands. According to Moscow Radio the most important of these is Vis, to which Tito fled in 1944, after German paratroops and glider troops captured his mountain hideout; as well as Rab, Krk and Korcula.

EVEN one of Tito's leading generals, Kveder, mentions in a current article the estimate of Western military theorists that the Yugoslav Army could be crushed in a week on the Vojvodina plain north of Belgrade. Kveder says, in arguing for provision by the U.S. of large quantities of heavy weapons, that the Yugoslav Army has no intention of making such a stand. The Korean experience has shown, he claims, that modern heavy weapons would be well suited to the rougher parts of Yugoslavia; and he warns that the Soviets have provided the Bulgars with 400 tanks and re-equipped 13 Hungarian, 19 Roumanian and 18 Bulgarian divisions with modern arms.

But Jevdjevitch says — and he is borne out by the remarks of the head of the American military mission, General J. C. Harmony, returning from Yugoslavia—that Tito has kept the Americans from seeing his fortifications, and absolutely refused to allow them to place instructors with regiment or battalion-size formations to show them how to use the new U.S. arms (and incidentally carry on prop-

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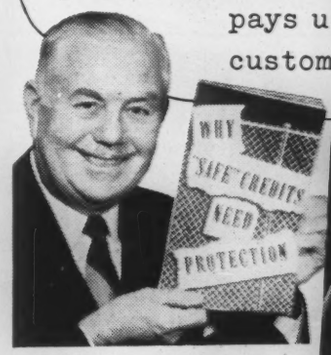

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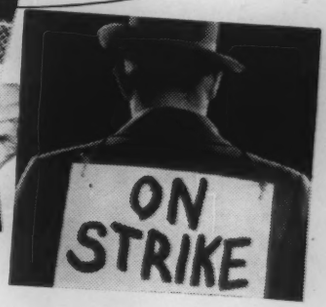

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aganda for democracy).

This source sees Tito lost in case of war, no matter which side wins. His Communist officers, viewing the massed power of the Soviet Union across their open frontier to the north, see only a Stalinist victory. Nobody really expects the Americans or the British to pour in arms and air power the minute a war started; what they expect is a few planes and a lot of encouragement.

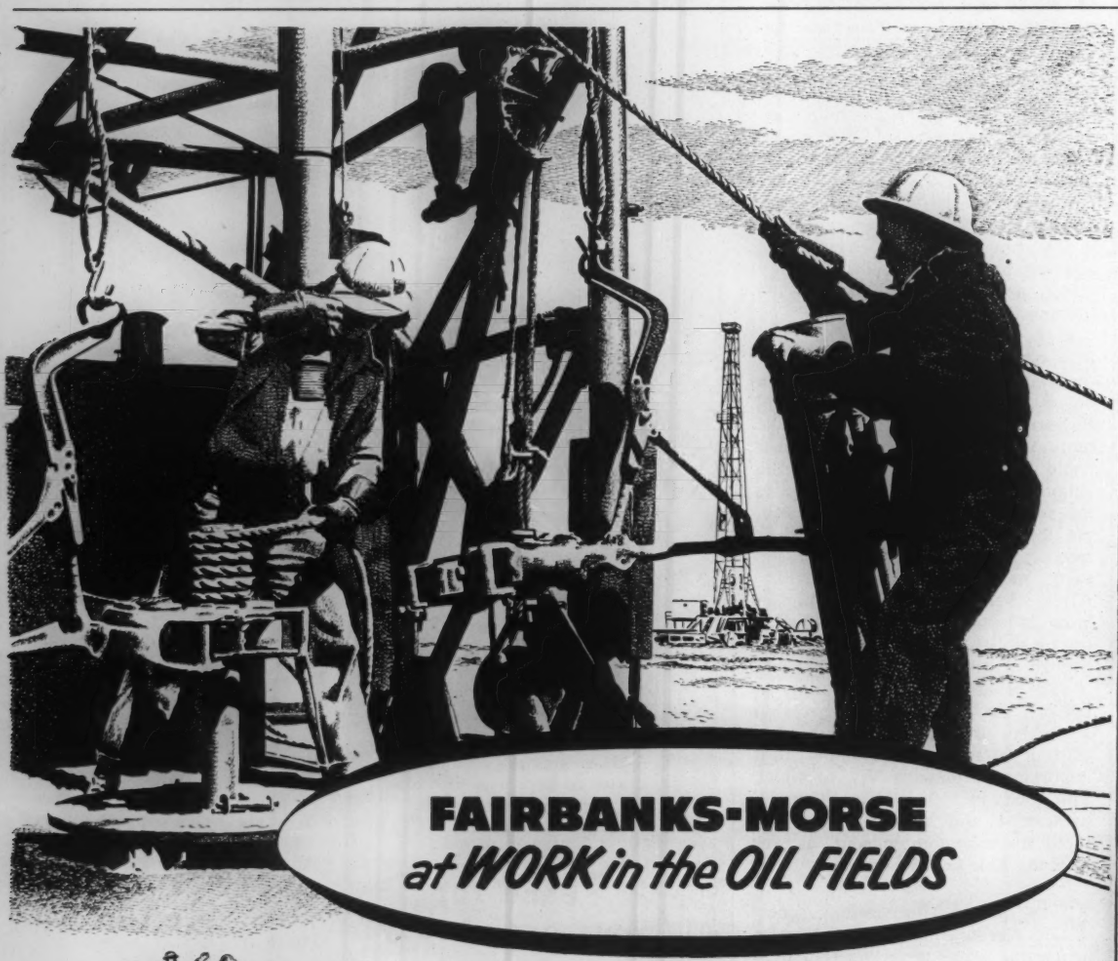
While Tito has no future under Joe, neither does he fit into the role of emigré leader of Yugoslavia, holding out perhaps on an island in the Adriatic and supported by the Western democracies. The only reason they support him now is because he is in control of Yugoslavia and its army, and represents a certain deterrent to Soviet action. If they settled the cold war by an agreement with Soviet Russia, they would drop their support of him.

Jevdjevitch thinks that Tito is quite clear in his mind on this, and that his policy is therefore to manoeuvre to keep the cold war going while he tries to build up an international "Third Force". For this reason he cultivates the Bevanites in Britain, and maintains large missions of 60 to 80 members in such "Third Force" countries as Iran, India and Indonesia.

This is admittedly a highly prejudiced view of Tito, but taken together with the objective report of *The Economist* it will at least tend to counter-balance the view which Tito has presented of himself.

—Wide World

KOJE AND KOREA his headache: General Mark Clark, who is taking Ridgway's place.



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RISE AND FALL OF THE UFO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Drury writes now: "I accepted the leadership believing that the basis of class representation was too narrow and with the announced intention of seeking support from all classes. No objection was raised by Morrison or anyone else."

Morrison, however, regarded the move as a direct challenge to the organization he had founded. He was not only hurt personally; he was sure it would not work; that it was bad politics. It was later regarded as a move to swing towards the Liberals and as such was bitterly attacked by former Conservatives in the UFO.

To clarify the situation I should point out that the new premier had created a decidedly favorable impression when he took office. Here was an unknown showing a remarkable grasp of public affairs; a man whose speeches had never been nationally reported, suddenly being discovered as one of the ablest speakers in the country. Furthermore he was revealed as a progressive thinker eager to bring his Province up-to-date on welfare legislation. Many Liberals—and many individuals who later voted CCF—saw in Drury a new hope.

THE PREMIER'S own fear of class legislation made him more receptive to the ideas of his new friends than he was to the ideas of the UFO. He broadened the election plank he and two others had drafted calling for improvement of all roads rather than building main highways. He launched the biggest highway building program the Province had known. He showed himself able to change, to take up new ideas.

Even on prohibition, though both the government and the UFO organization were vehemently dry, there was friction. The UFO leaders were not happy about Attorney General Raney's flying enforcement squads and his appointment of special officers such as the clergyman who shot an hotelkeeper. Once when Drury reproached some of the UFO executive for failure to back him all the way on prohibition enforcement, he was curtly asked what he had done to discipline his own cabinet ministers involved in the "last awful night." This was a party in the parliament buildings at the end of a legislature session. Stories of the drinking party involving government stenographers, got into the papers and the UFO Executive passed a resolution calling for action against the guilty parties.

The Government's legislation program, however was well in advance of political thinking on welfare and social problems for that day. This meant that instead of the rigid economy promised, the government was spending more than any government had spent before.

The Drury program was exactly the kind of program that appealed to Progressive thinkers but in announcing the formation of a Progressive Party, the Premier took no steps at all to build up a political organization in the cities. He did, however, attempt to sell his "broadening out" to the UFO Convention.

From the platform of Massey Hall he outlined to a crowded evening meeting what he proposed and carried the convention with him every step of the way. He was cheered and cheered. He sat down thinking that the broadening-out proposals had been carried.

While he was making one of the greatest speeches of his career he was completely unaware that late in the afternoon session the convention with very little discussion had carried a carefully drafted resolution reiterating faith in the democratic principle of local autonomy. The resolution left to the local riding associations the right to make their own decisions on political action. They could broaden out or not broaden out but the last chance of swinging the organization as a unit behind Drury vanished with the autonomy resolution.

Thirty years later Drury feels that he was the victim of sharp practice that night in Massey Hall. "I had Doherty and Nixon watching the convention. They left shortly before 6 o'clock and reported that no resolution had been presented. I spoke in the evening believing the matter was still to be dealt with."

After the broadening-out battle, there was one more head-on clash between Drury and Morrison and once again Morrison won.

The Farmers had established their own weekly newspaper, the *Farmers' Sun*. Though the editor tried to keep a straight line between the two camps, the paper's office was in the UFO

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Building and the directorate was controlled by the UFO leaders.

The Drury group tried to gain control and sent out letters which Morrison regarded as tantamount to a conspiracy. The directors suggested to Gordon Waldron that legal action should be taken against the Premier of the Province.

When Waldron demurred Morrison's next move was to hand me all the papers in the case. When I published the detailed story in *The Globe*, Waldron, without consulting his principals, issued a writ for libel against my paper. Naturally the writ was quickly withdrawn.

When the election came Canada's first Farmers Government went out as suddenly as it had come in. Morrison took no part in the campaign. The UFO central executive followed the autonomy directive.

The government had done a better job than its opponents had expected. A filibuster in the legislature had prevented passing proportional vote legislation which might have helped. But the government had no organization and no money. Drury himself contributed $1,000 and with some other subscriptions they were able to pay for a little printing. No government ever went to the people with a smaller campaign chest.

Even rural supporters listened to stories of government extravagance. The repeated charge that Drury had spent $100 for a new coal scuttle for his own office was particularly damaging. No coal scuttle had been bought. The electric grate in the office had been changed back to coal at a cost of $68.

J. J. Morrison often told me that the farm organization got more legislative help from the Ferguson government than from the administration the farmers themselves elected. After the one experience, the man who set in motion Ontario's agrarian revolt was against direct political action. He and his close friend Agnes Macphail parted company when Miss Macphail tried to take the UFO into the CCF.

It was, ironically enough, Morrison's son-in-law, Walter Harris, who defeated Miss Macphail in Grey-Bruce in 1940 and is now a member of the Federal Cabinet.

THE UFO planned its initial campaign along two lines: educational and economic. The economic front was directed by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company. Morrison was secretary of both organizations.

The political success of the 1919 election was almost too much for the Co-operative Company. Twenty thousand individual farmers subscribed more than $1 million capital. Jubilant co-operators wanted to expand and expand they did in all directions.

T. P. Loblaw became general manager and he was only too eager to meet demands from various parts of the Province for UFO retail Co-operative stores. His directors got worried when 30 new stores were opened in one year and ten in the next. Loblaw resigned when his directors called a halt to his expansion. By the time his successor had liquidated the stores, the company had lost $300,000.

Before he went to the UFO, Loblaw sold a chain of groceries to what is now the Dominion Stores. One day, just as he was leaving the farmers, he pulled out a personal bank book and showed it to R. W. E. Burnaby, UFO president. It showed a balance of $40,000. Loblaw said that with this $40,000 he was going to start the biggest chain of groceterias in Canada.

It has been a tradition of the UFO that Loblaw learned while with the farmers, how not to lose money in building up the biggest chain of groceterias Canada has known.

But the UFO also learned from the same period. The company eventually adopted the plan of W. C. Good, its first president and as the United Co-operative of Ontario became the centre of a federation of Co-operatives throughout the province, allied with co-operatives in the rest of Canada and in the United States. Last year it did $60 million business. While the company was becoming the centre of a co-operative federation, the UFO merged its identity in the Ontario Federation of Agriculture which H. H. Hannam, Morrison's successor, had been active in promoting and of which he is now the National head.

Hannam, like Morrison, is not a believer in direct political action for a farm organization. It is now a long time since the farmers of Ontario have been directly in politics. But the Federation of Agriculture, the direct descendant of the UFO, probably exercises more political influence than the UFO ever succeeded in doing even through its own government.

"WEST COAST MILL", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by Lawren Harris, LL.D.*

Western Hemlock, a majestic tree, is the chief source of pulpwood in B.C.

More growing than going

Scientific measurements show that more wood is growing on pulp and paper woodlands than is going to the mills. With its managed forests, pulp and paper keeps in step with Canada's industrial growth. Directly and indirectly, this industry generates one in every eight dollars of the income of every Canadian.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

130 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-132

THAT BIG U.S. DOUBLE-HEADER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

their own wants. Take the case of Thomas E. Dewey in 1948, in Oregon. In that state the present Governor of New York defeated Harold Stassen so thoroughly that it ended the latter's chances.

But, when the chips are down, those who decide the presidential and vice-presidential candidates are the voting delegates, the hard-bitten politicians, at Chicago. The general public comes into the picture only as the frame within which the delegates make their choice. For no matter who the pros want, there is one thing they want above all else and that is a winner. If the Republicans are convinced, at the convention, that General Eisenhower is the only one who can win in November, then and only then will Senator Taft be counted out.

So it is with the Democrats. If, despite the fact that President Truman and the top machine-men don't like Senator Kefauver, the delegates are certain he is the only one who can win, then and only then will he become the nominee for president. That is one of the reasons why these conventions pack so much interest, and that is why those in the bleachers, be they in Niagara Falls, NY or Tucson, Arizona, are so important.

Both parties are complex, as complex as is the nation. Neither party has all the evil or all the good. Indeed, there are not two parties in the U.S. There are twice forty-eight parties, so varied are the states, so different are the people, so affected are they by their area thinking.

It would be nice and neat if, say, the Democrats ranged from liberal to radical and the Republicans from conservative to reactionary. But it would be no more than that. Sharp cleavages in thinking, if along party lines, could bring a severe shock to the whole country when the ins went out and the outs came in.

In the Republican party there is as much difference between Senator Morse of Oregon and Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin as there is between the Democrat Senators Byrd of Virginia and Benton of Connecticut. While all this may be a little perplexing, it is no more than a reflection of the nation which is by its very vastness so varied.

For instance, the deep South, since the Civil War, has voted for the Democratic party. Southern white voters hate the Republicans, for it was Abraham Lincoln who freed the slaves. Yet in the North, Negroes largely refuse to vote Republican because they have been given better opportunities by both Roosevelt and Truman.

You will find as rich and powerful industrialists contributing to the Democrats as you will find among the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

BRAIN-TEASER

THINKING OF HOODWINKING?

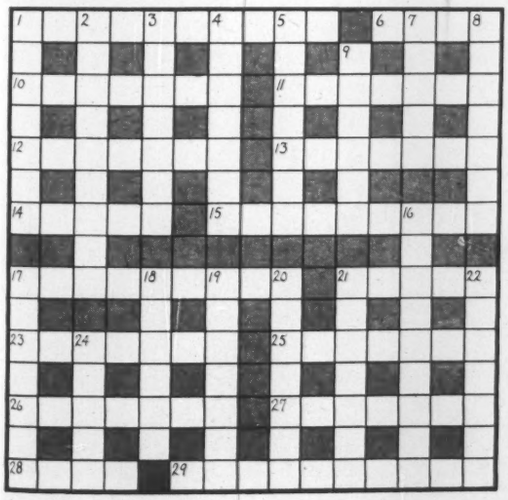
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Sounds like 2's lady starts as a working model. (10)
6. See 24.
10. In part, 2 gave his name to his occupation. (7)
11. Yes! Off night? Quite the reverse! (7)
12. At this stage one gets off. (7)
13. Bobo? (7)
14. Are untidy shorthorns short short when this? (5)
15. This would warrant a repeat order to get a whole cup of coffee. (9)
17. They support 1 down. (9)
21. Go and win! It's coming to you. (5)
23. By this, wolf blew the pigs' houses down. (7)
25. Amusing baby snake? (7)
26. Sleep with it. (under your pillow perhaps). (7)
27. Softly, an eminent painter's on the line, the sweet thing! (7)
28. Ruse, of course. (4)
29. What a mess! But it's held in estimation, winning assent all around. (10)

DOWN

1. Make game of busts? (7)
2. Sherwood's bird poet? (5,4)
3. In two words, 21 across in two words, poetically. (7)
4. Ringed but not spliced. (7)
5. Helps to make distant rumblings— (7)
7. —a product of thunderstorms. (5)
8. Its head in the whole, let in on turn. (7)
9. "He slew in fierce and bloody combat Dragons, griffins and a . . . . . " (B. Mowat). (6)
16. Group holding out hope for a revival of art? (5,4)
17. Like 1s across, they have little theatre movements. (7)
18. Encountering bad fish on the way up, one may hope for these in the breeze. (6)
19. Elgar is in town. (7)
20. Hesitate to repair couplers when it's zero out. (7)
21. Were 2's men related by marriage? On the contrary! (7)
22. This may give you the slip, with 7. (7)
24. and 6. Brother who put a crimp, perhaps, in 2's 21 down? (5,4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

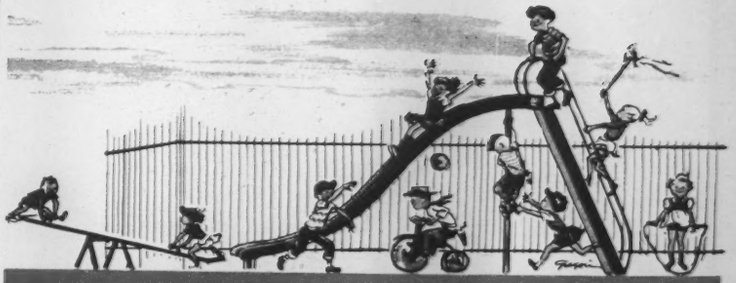
ACROSS

1. Rabbit
5. Nocturne
9. Crucible
10. Urbane
11. Nimble
12. Slimness
13. Club sandwich
17. Grandma Moses
21. Soapsuds
24. Orbits
25. Chopin
26. Landseer
27. Islander
28. Rename

DOWN

2. Afraid
3. Back bacon
4. Tableau
5. Needs
6. Caution
7. Urban
8. Nonesuch
14. Bam
15. Washbasin
16. Brooches
18. Mourned
19. Spooner
20. Stream
22. Pippa
23. Solar

(214)



The "All-Round" Healthy Child

Great progress has been made in protecting the health of children, especially among those aged one to five. Since 1900, for example, the mortality rate for measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and diphtheria *combined* has been reduced more than 95 percent. In addition, methods of treatment for many other illnesses have been improved so much that the years of childhood are safer today than ever before.

As a result of these advances, doctors and other specialists are now working toward a new goal—to bring *all-round health* to every child. This means more than protection against disease and correction of physical defects. It includes equal recognition of all the factors that will help the child achieve a healthy emotional life.

In order to give the child every opportunity to develop and maintain *all-round health*, authorities stress the importance of the suggestions given below.

For the child's physical well-being

During the early years, good health habits can be developed that may be of benefit throughout life.

Doctors believe that if the child is taught to eat the essential foods, and if plenty of sleep, rest, relaxation, and exercise are included in the daily routine, the child will be more resistant to certain illnesses that occur during the growing years.

Specialists also say that safeguards against communicable diseases must not be relaxed. Fortunately, most of the common childhood diseases are under control —thanks to various immunizations. However, since certain inoculations must be repeated at intervals it is wise for parents to keep in touch with the doctor. In this way, the child's protection can be kept up to date.

Often a child's health is impaired by physical handicaps. If these are recognized early, it may be possible to correct them before they become serious.

For the child's emotional well-being

Specialists generally agree that a healthy adjustment to life often depends on how the child's emotional needs are met. They say that if the usual anxieties and conflicts of early life are dealt with patiently and sympathetically, the child will be better prepared to meet troublesome situations in later years in a mature way.

Of course, all children experience some of the emotional problems of growth. Usually they do not lead to lasting trouble. If, however, a *persistent* behavior problem develops, the help of a specialist may be advisable.

Periodic medical check-ups are also important in maintaining *all-round health* among very young children. These give the doctor a chance to detect both physical and emotional difficulties early, and to give treatment or advice when it will be most effective.

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Please send me a copy of your booklet, 62-T, entitled, "Understanding Your Young Child."

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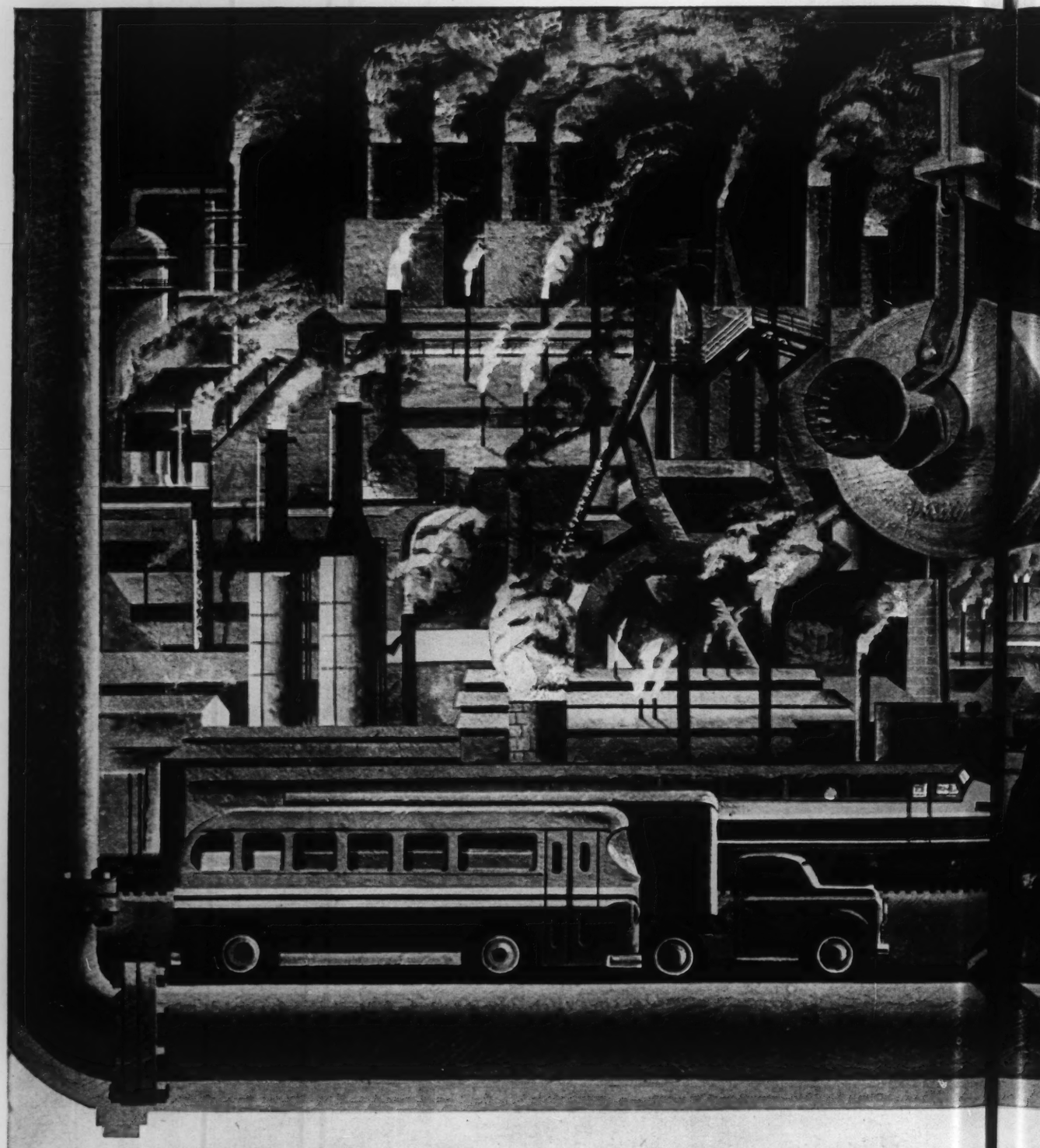

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IT'S OUR BUSINESS to know the lubrication requirements of everything from a sewing machine to an ore crusher, from a tricycle to a steamship. And it's our business not only to *know* what's required, but to produce the finest lubricants available. For that reason we have a large laboratory and field staff constantly working with Industry . . . highly trained, experienced, and ready to assist you with any lubricating problem.

BT-52-28

OR ALL YOUR INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

The Largest Oil Company Owned by Canadians

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

contributors to the Republicans.

On foreign policy you will find some Republican Congressmen closer to Truman than they are to Taft. And you will find Southern Democrats closer to Taft on domestic economic policy than they are to Truman or any of the New Dealers or Fair Dealers.

Another reason for confusion, or what appears to be confusion, to a Canadian when looking at the American scene, is that in the Canadian parliamentary sense there is virtually no party discipline. It was a Democrat, Senator Fulbright, who, in the investigation into the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, did most of the exposing of the scandals which hurt the Democrats so much.

And when it comes to the Opposition to the Administration, there seems to be no discipline at all. In the House of Commons the Opposition leader, George Drew, speaks, after caucus with his members, for his party. In Congress there is no Opposition leader. The Opposition leader is not even in Congress, for he is the defeated presidential candidate and as such has no real place in the American scene.

In Canada the chairman of, say, the Public Accounts Committee would not last long at his job if he spent his time exposing faults, or influence peddling on the part of a Liberal Cabinet Minister. Nor would a Progressive Conservative long be invited to attend caucus if he persisted in going east when George Drew continued west.

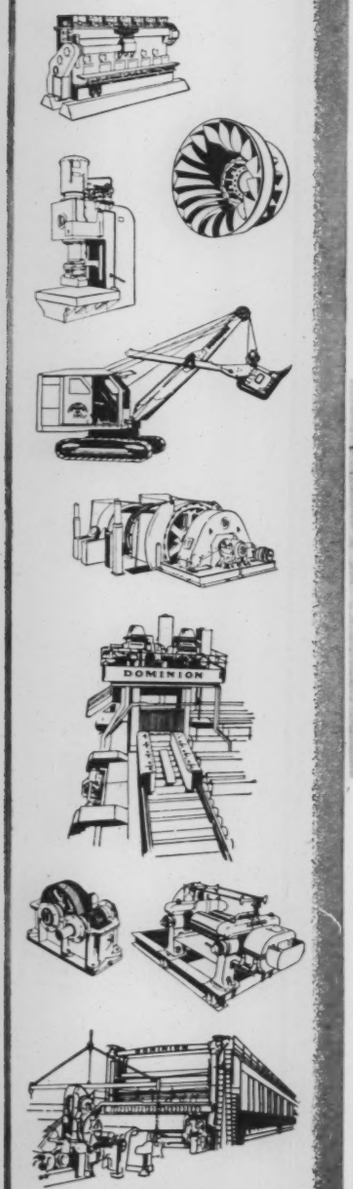
If one need have another example of the variety within one party in the United States, a quick look at the Democrats ought to do the job. Here we have the big city machines, often so corrupt, in the Democratic party. We have the anti-Negro South, and the compulsory Fair Employment Practices supporters in the North. We have Democrats who are reformers like Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, and others like Governor Byrnes of North Carolina, the former Democratic Secretary of State, who now fights Truman and his civil rights program as if it were an emanation of the devil himself.

The election campaign is more than a group of politicians on the inside fighting to keep another group from getting in. The pattern (that is, the main pattern, for the minor ones are many) is that the party takes on its coloration from its successful leadership. The Democrats are oriented to reform because it was reform that the people wanted when the depression hit and Roosevelt led the Democrats that way. And the Republicans, being in the opposition, performed one of the main jobs of an opposition: they opposed.

THERE WAS a time, not so long ago, when the reform party was the Republican party. The most recent example of this in the national picture was Theodore Roosevelt's Administration. In the states there are men like Governor Earl Warren of California who, on March 31, in New York City, explained his theory of government, which elected him Governor three times, in these words: "We cannot rely upon an 'against' campaign to win the election in November. We must convince the American people that we are thinking in terms of forward action for their welfare. We must not be afraid of the word 'welfare'. We must not shrink from the known needs for social progress. We must have our own programs and move forward in the spirit of evolution and progress. We should not be disturbed by the fact that our opponents use some of the same terms and have programs for their accomplishments. Neither should we be perturbed because extremists have distorted their meaning and have attempted to misuse them . . . We cannot permit anyone to pre-empt the principles or programs upon which a better life can be achieved for our people. No one owns a good idea."

The days ahead will be noisy. The political campaign will be tough, both before and after the conventions. Blows will be struck fairly and a great many of them will be aimed below the belt. But one thing will emerge, thanks to the system where free people cast free ballots: no matter who makes the grade, the real facts of the world we live in will have to be recognized. No isolationist, no matter how vocal in opposition, can ignore the world while he is in office. There are enough people in both parties with similar ideas who make it certain that the United States lives in this world, not in some place which disappeared long, long ago.

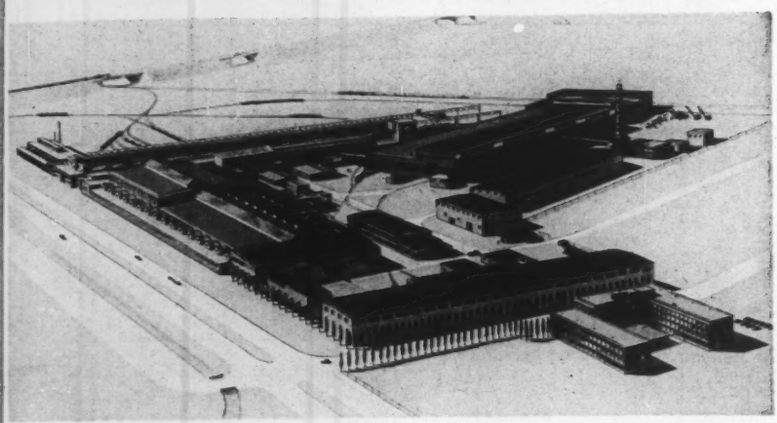
Meanwhile, Canadians are lucky. They have a box seat at the greatest show in the world.



FROM THIS PLANT...

the machines that are helping build a

GREATER CANADA



The Hydraulic Turbines that are harnessing over half the water power developed in Canada . . . the Paper Machines that are producing more than half this country's tremendous volume of newsprint . . . gear units, mine hoists and Diesel engines . . . rolling mills for the steel industry . . . pumps and huge hydraulic presses . . . all are products of the unsurpassed wealth of skills, experience and equipment at *your* service at Dominion Engineering.

Whether *your* industry is mining, pulp and paper, rubber, plastics, steel or general manufacturing—you can *depend on Dominion* to build the industrial equipment you need. Write P.O. Box 220, Montreal, for General Bulletin DE.

DOMINION ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

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UP COME THE ENGINEERS!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

for every 2,100 people fifty years ago. In one manufacturing plant in Ontario there are 200 professional engineers, more than any other classification employed there. The amazing and continuing growth of Canada has caused the total number of engineers to increase from 2,600 to 35,000 since 1900.

THE UNIVERSITIES are hard pressed to handle Canada's growing demand for engineers. A statistical survey shows that in 1939 total registration in Canadian engineering faculties was 3,800; in 1951, with veterans nearly gone, the registration was 7,500.

It is true that by emergency measures the universities succeeded in handling a total engineering registration of 14,000 in 1946 and 1947—including 9,000 veterans—in each year. But even today the registration is double the postwar figure. The universities are short of facilities, teachers, and money. In almost all the major engineering universities expansion programs are under way. Yet all the students graduated during the postwar boom period of engineering registration have been absorbed, and today's graduation figures are far below requirements.

While an increasing need for engineering services and knowledge in modern society has brought about a demand that exceeds supply, another important reason for the shortage has been inadequate compensation for engineering services. This has been largely responsible for the failure of the engineering profession to attract an adequate number of high-school students into engineering courses and also for the steady flow of graduate engineers across the border into the United States. The reduced flow at one end and constant drain at the other was made even more disastrously effective by the steady drift of engineers into other business activities, including sales and business management.

Leaders of the engineering profession in Canada, recognizing these facts, are not in favor of creating or maintaining an artificial shortage as, for instance, labor unions have done. Privately and in public, engineers have proclaimed their desire to contribute their knowledge and talents to Canadian development on the widest possible scale and their professional ethics and pride would not permit them to do otherwise. Instead, through their professional bodies, the Corporation in Quebec and the Associations in Ontario and British Columbia, they are seeking to elevate their professional status and to increase their support of the movement towards career counselling in high schools.

IN THE MEANTIME there are some encouraging signs. Canadian engineers are no longer being attracted in large numbers to the United States. Instead, American engineers are beginning to knock on Canada's doors seeking admission so they may participate in the vast projects which are under way here. This trend, it is expected, will continue, as the development of Canadian resources is just beginning at a time when the resources of the United States are petering out. In Quebec, where the right to practise as an engineer is restricted to Canadian citizens, Americans as well as immigrants from other countries must have five years' residence before they can belong to the Corporation or do engineering work. In special cases where technical knowledge or experience not available in Canada is required, this restriction is relaxed for a temporary period. The number of Americans and Europeans willing to take non-engineering jobs and sit out the five-year period is impressive evidence of other peoples' faith in the future development of Canada.

Oddly enough, in spite of the general trend in French-Canadian education away from strictly classical training, the proportion of French-speaking engineers in Canada has steadily decreased. Today it is less than five per cent of the total and yet almost half of the big engineering projects of the country are taking place in Quebec Province. Registration in the two recognized French language engineering schools does not indicate any early change in that situation although Dr. Adrien Pouliot, President of the Quebec Corporation last year and Dean of Science at Laval University, did much travelling throughout the Province and told many groups of the opportunities for

ROYAL BANK DIRECTOR

Lt.-Col. John C. MacKeen of Halifax, who has been appointed a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada. Colonel MacKeen is President of Nova Scotia Light and Power Company Limited and subsidiaries, and Moirs Limited, and Vice-President and Director of Cossors (Canada) Limited. He is a Director of a number of companies, including Eastern Trust Company, Mersey Paper Co. Limited and Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company. Until recently Colonel MacKeen was Vice-President and Director of Royal Securities Corporation Limited.

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OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

French-Canadians in the engineering field. His successor, Louis O'Sullivan, one of the leading engineers in Quebec and so perfectly bilingual that no one who knows him is quite sure whether English or French is his mother tongue, is continuing that educational program this year.

In many respects Canada today is a virtual paradise for P. Engs. Most of the big developments under way here and likely to be launched in the next few years are engineering ones. This is as true of manufacturing projects as it is of the more obvious engineering jobs such as the building of power dams and bridges and the opening up of new mines and oil fields. Modern manufacturing is more and more a power operation, and power production and use both require engineering. The making of nylon, for instance, is almost entirely engineering and requires a comparatively small labor force and a very large technical staff.

Perhaps one of the things that makes Canadian engineering most attractive from a career standpoint, however, is the fact that it is the obvious pathway to the offices of top management. Professional engineers are presidents of many corporations engaged in businesses other than engineering, and the number of such appointments is increasing. Probably the most important Cabinet post in Ottawa, next to the Prime Minister's, is occupied by a professional engineer, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, a member of the Ontario Association.

In the United States this business trend has resulted in changes in the curricula in engineering schools with courses in the humanities and in business administration now being compulsory. This will certainly soon be the case in Canadian universities as well, but in the meantime the engineers themselves are doing something to prepare themselves for executive positions. In both Ontario and Quebec, professional engineers are being given simplified basic courses in Public Relations and in the latter province the Corporation has made available to its members an evening course in public speaking.

The inarticulate engineer, having had recognition more or less forced upon him by developing circumstances is gradually discovering that his Cinderella profession is becoming the belle of the Canadian ball.

■ Spurred on, no doubt, by the recent increases in newsprint prices, the U.S. Government has approved plans for a $30 million newsprint project at Millinocket, Maine. Government approval means that the project gets a tax write-off for a mill that will produce 124,000 tons of newsprint annually.

This is the eighth newsprint project approved by Washington this year. The Government program for a 50 per cent jump in newsprint output has passed the three-quarters mark.

84 million babies to feed!

Poultry science and modern power farming work together to bring Canadians eggs in abundance all year 'round.

Forty years ago in Canada the modern chick hatchery was unknown—and from first snow to Easter, fresh eggs were a rarity on the table. How different nowadays! Last year 84,000,000 chicks were produced by Canadian hatcheries and purchased by farmers. Raised in flocks of 100 to 10,000 birds, they supplied Canadians with fresh eggs every day of the year . . . 1951 consumption was nearly 300 eggs per capita, including eggs used in baking.

Year-round sales of eggs and poultry meat now bring Canada's poultry raisers a cash income of approximately $200,000,000 a year. Thus, in addition to supplying healthful and tasty food for our daily diet, they constitute a big cash market for the products of other industries that contribute to a high standard of living . . . as well as for the chicks, feed and supplies used in their own business.

Consider this too. It takes an abundant and dependable supply of feed grains to make the poultry industry possible, as we know it today. Here is where Massey-Harris has contributed . . . through modern power-farming machines, which enable grain growers to maintain high production in spite of farm help shortage.

Fisher Orchards' day old chicks

A well-bred, healthy, modern hen will consume 80 to 90 lbs. of feed in 12 months, and convert it into 18 to 20 dozen eggs.

In 1951, with modern machines, Canadian farmers cropped 9% more land with 14% less manpower than in 1941.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

EVERY CANADIAN BENEFITS WHEN FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared the following dividends for the three months ending 30th June, 1952.

4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No. 15, $1.19 per share, payable on 2nd July, 1952. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 15 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

No. 21, $1.00 per share, payable on 2nd July, 1952. The said dividend will be payable on or after said date in respect of shares specified in any share warrant on presentation of dividend coupon No. 21 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

By Order of the Board.

J. A. BRICE, Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.
29th May, 1952.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 262

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, plus an EXTRA FIVE CENTS per share, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1952 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1952. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART, General Manager

Toronto, 30th May 1952.

KOREA LESSONS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

So far as the U.S. Air Force is concerned, the experience gained in Korea has been as valuable as that of the Army, and very much less costly. It has also brought about a marked change in policy.

In the five years following the Second World War the Air Force concentrated almost its entire effort on the development of strategic air power. The assumption was that long-range bombers equipped to deliver atomic bombs even in unfavorable weather could provide a striking force which would give the United States reasonable security. Since such a force could not be developed at short notice, it had to be kept in being and this could be done on the curtailed Air Force budget only at the expense of tactical units.

The Korean war, however, confronted the U.S. Air Force with a situation which could not be dealt with by strategic air power and which called for the immediate intervention of tactical forces in direct support of the land campaign.

By drastic improvisation the Fifth Air Force was able to give the Army the help it needed in the first critical months, but the warning was well heeded in Washington. The direct result was the re-establishment of a Tactical Air Command in the United States and of an air-ground operations school where officers of both services could be indoctrinated in the technique of close support.

Korea has provided three other air lessons of long-term significance:

1. That even with complete command of the air it is impossible to prevent a determined enemy from bringing forward supplies.

2. That in the MIG-15 the Russians have produced a jet-fighter that is superior in many respects to the best American jet—the F-86.

3. That strategic bombing by day is not practicable if the enemy has a strong jet-fighter force.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Dividend No. 94

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Forty Cents (40c) per share, with an extra distribution of Fifty cents (50c) per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1952, payable on the 15th day of July, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of June, 1952.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

L. O. REID,
Secretary.

Montreal, P. Q.,
June 5th, 1952.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, together with an extra dividend of 25c per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

2nd JULY, 1952

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 13th June, 1952.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

June 5th, 1952.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
NORMAN J. DAWES, Vice-President
HON. P. H. BOUFFARD, Q.C. — HUGH MACKAY
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY — O. B. THORNTON, O.B.E. — W. J. WHITEHEAD

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

GENTLEMEN:

The financial position of the Company at 3rd May, 1952, and the results from the operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Financial Statements.

Profits for the year as shown in the Profit and Loss Account amounted to $433,690.17 and compare with profits last year of $663,921.51. This reflects the difficulty the industry as a whole is experiencing.

The Directors report with deep regret the loss the Company sustained on the 29th May, 1951, through the death of the Hon. Lucien Moraud, K.C., who had been a Director of the Company since 1939. His broad vision and wise counsel will be greatly missed. The Hon. P. H. Bouffard, Q.C. was elected to fill the vacancy.

The continued effort and faithful service rendered by the Company's officers, staff and employees is greatly appreciated by the Directors.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors, (signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, President.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., 22nd May, 1952.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 3rd May, 1952

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:—		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 13,749.88	
Government of Canada and Provincial Bonds with interest accrued — less reserve (Approximate Market Value $2,124,124.65)	2,067,137.15	
Accounts and Bills Receivable,, less reserves	1,266,495.39	
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management —Raw Cotton partly manufactured and manufactured stock at cost or market value whichever is the lower less reserves, Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	3,463,300.43	$ 6,810,682.85
PROPERTY		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc. at cost, less amounts written off	16,574,941.10	
Less: Depreciation and Obsolescence provided	11,678,720.51	4,896,220.59
INVESTMENTS		
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies (Estimated realizable value as of this date $997,-779.74)		222,160.26
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.		120,582.50
		$12,049,646.20

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts and Bills Payable	$ 662,788.55	
Bank Loans—secured	2,212,000.00	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	414,281.44	
Provision for Municipal and Other Taxes	345,714.08	
Debenture Interest Accrued	10,873.97	
3½% Debentures due 1st March, 1953	200,000.00	$ 3,845,658.04
DEFERRED LIABILITIES		
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases		298,388.89
DEBENTURES		
Authorized	$ 5,000,000.00	
Issued —		
Series "A" 3½% Serial Debentures	$ 2,000,000.00	
Less: Debentures matured and maturing 1st March, 1953	400,000.00	
Balance due $200,000.00 annually 1st March, 1954 to 1961 inclusive		1,600,000.00
PROVISION FOR RESEARCH, PLANT IMPROVEMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		1,000,000.00
PROVISION FOR INCREASED COST OF REPLACING FIXED ASSETS		720,428.50
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized — 525,000 shares of No Par Value		
Issued — 349,515 shares fully paid		2,000,000.00
UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME — REINVESTED IN THE BUSINESS		
Balance as at 3rd May, 1952		2,555,170.77
		$12,049,646.20

Signed on behalf of the Board,

C. R. WHITEHEAD, Director.
NORMAN J. DAWES, Director.

MONTREAL, 21st May, 1952

Verified as per our report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 3rd May, 1952

Profit for the year ended 3rd May, 1952 before providing for the undernoted items		$1,743,182.44
Transfer from Inventory Reserve		77,177.83
Revenue from Investments		67,743.49
Profit on Sale of Investments		17,035.00
		1,905,138.76
Depreciation on Property and Plant	$888,860.74	
Debenture Interest	69,558.90	
Directors' Fees	6,220.00	
Legal Fees	14,077.47	
Executive Salaries	59,731.48	
Provision for Government Taxes	433,000.00	1,471,448.59
Balance transferred to Undistributed Income		$ 433,690.17

UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME— REINVESTED IN THE BUSINESS

As at 3rd May, 1952

Balance at credit 28th April, 1951	$2,450,996.60
Add: Adjustment affecting prior years	19,999.00
Balance as per Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 3rd May, 1952	433,690.17
	2,904,685.77
Deduct: Dividends paid	349,515.00
	$2,555,170.77

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of London, England

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U.S. BUSINESS

Tariffs & Elections

by R. L. Hoadley

THE UNITED STATES faces an important decision on foreign economic policy as the two parties warm up for the presidential election campaign. What will be the policy for the next four years — restrictive protectionism or liberal internationalism?

The presidential candidate to be chosen by the Democrats presumably will stand on the foreign trade record of the Truman administration. Thus it is the Republican candidate whose campaign speeches will be the most carefully scanned. It is generally accepted that Senator Taft would be considerably more protectionist than General Eisenhower, but the tariff and foreign-trade views of these or other Republican candidates have not been definitely spelled out as yet.

There are growing indications of a return to economic isolationism in the States. Domestic interests, confronted with higher costs and sales resistance, have discovered a convenient scapegoat in the importer who offers competitive products. There have been the recent efforts to restrict imports under domestic allocations or priorities. There have been the "escape clause" applications under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the import quotas imposed by Congress on products affecting only a small segment of the U.S. economy. It is debatable whether national interests are served in this outcropping of protectionism; foreign governments logically question the wisdom of such trade restrictions in the light of American aid in rehabilitating European economies. As fundamental as the law of supply and demand is the axiom that foreign trade must be bilateral — we cannot export unless we import.

There are more than 20 applications pending for tariff boosts under the escape clause. Only two escape-clause actions have been favorably acted upon during the entire history of the escape clause. During the last four years 37 escape-clause applications have been filed with the Federal Tariff Commission—16 are pending, 19 have been dismissed and one has been withdrawn.

INSURANCE

Some Basic Causes

by L. D. Millar

DEATH and destruction caused by the automobile reached a new high in 1951. Several thousand Canadian lives were wiped out, tens of thousands of crippled and broken bodies filled our hospitals and the economic loss soared. Automobile insurance companies paid out over $73 millions in claims, an increase over the previous year of about $20 millions or 35 per cent.

Failure to give the other fellow the right of way may be blamed for 24 per cent of accidents. Driving on the wrong side of the road accounts for 17 per cent and failing to signal for another 7 per cent.

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CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

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CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable July 15th, 1952, to shareholders of record June 13th, 1952:

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series;

Fifty cents per share on the Class A Shares.

EBEN GOVAN,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man.,
May 31st, 1952.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 96

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending 30th June, 1952, payable by cheque dated 15th July, 1952, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on 30th June, 1952.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
29th May, 1952.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 59

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on May 26th, 1952, a dividend of Five Cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable July 2nd, 1952, to shareholders of record June 16th, 1952.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario,
May 31st, 1952.

Of course, drivers are not the only offenders. While pedestrians do not appear in court for traffic violations, their carelessness is the cause of many accidents. Here are the offences which account for nearly 60 per cent of personal injury accidents in which pedestrians are at fault. Twenty-three per cent—nearly one out of four—are due to pedestrians crossing the street between intersections. Another 20 per cent of these accidents occur because pedestrians suddenly come on the roadway from behind parked cars. Seven per cent are due to children playing on the street and another eight per cent because pedestrians cross the street against the traffic signal, cross diagonally, hitch onto vehicles, etc.

This disregard of traffic and safety laws not only results in broken families, crippled bodies and other human tragedy but it takes money out of the pocket of every car owner by adding to insurance costs. Insurance is a device to distribute the cost of destruction of life and property; as the loss rises so too must premium payments. Because of excessive claims, automobile-insurance companies have been operating at a loss. Last year they paid out 61.8 cents of every premium dollar for accident claims. Another 20 cents to 25 cents had to go to the agent for writing and servicing the business. About 18 cents went for expenses of settling losses, overhead expenses and taxes other than income and excess profits taxes: $1.04 spent for every premium dollar received!

While premiums were raised early this year, the increases were based on last year's accident rate. If the accident rate goes up again this year, the companies once more will be in the red and to keep the business on a sound basis an increase in premium rate which will really shake the car owner may be necessary.

No one would suggest that the use of the automobile should be curtailed. Obviously merely to add to its cost of operation by increasing insurance premiums to pay for more accidents is not the answer. The problem is a social one and will be solved only when every citizen assumes responsibility for the part he plays in traffic safety.

New All-Time High-Test Quality!

IMPROVED BLUE SUNOCO

It was great before—recognized by drivers who compare values carefully—as Canada's best gasoline buy. *Now* high-test Blue Sunoco is *better than ever*—its performance rating raised to a new high!

The catalytic refining process accounts for Blue Sunoco's clear-cut superiority. This process, pioneered by Sun Oil Company, yields a better, smoother-performing motor fuel than other production methods. *Improved* Blue Sunoco contains a substantially larger percentage of catalytically refined material than other high-test gasolines sold in Canada.

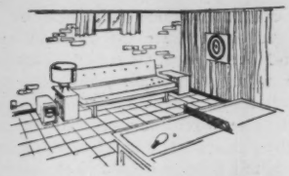
BLUE SUNOCO

High-Test *Gasoline*

MAKE THE 10 GALLON TEST

—to convince *yourself* that *Improved* Blue Sunoco gives you *more* for your gasoline dollar. Wait until your tank is nearly empty, then fill up with 10 gallons of *undiluted* Blue Sunoco. Take to the road and *compare*. Enjoy Blue Sunoco's *smoother* anti-knock power — *unbeatable* long mileage — *instant* engine response—*clean* burning. You'll never go back to ordinary gasoline!

One Top Grade - Premium Quality!



Here's how thousands have stopped rust, mold and mildew . . .

in linen closets, basement playrooms, store rooms, shipping rooms, workshops, warehouses, photographic dark rooms — or any place where moisture is a problem.

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Now you can stop moisture damage, too!

You can put a permanent end to your moisture worries the instant you plug in this amazing device. And there's no muss, fuss or messy chemicals to bother with. The Dehumidifier positively controls moisture in any closed area up to 8,000 cubic feet.

Its light weight and convenient hand-holds make it easily portable from room to room — and its smart new styling harmonizes with room furnishings.

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The Frigidaire Dehumidifier is powered by the Meter-Miser—same thrifty unit used in Frigidaire Refrigerators. Backed by special 5-Year Protection Plan.

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Electric Dehumidifier

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SATURDAY NIGHT'S

Analyses of Canadian and World Business

PORTS OF CALL

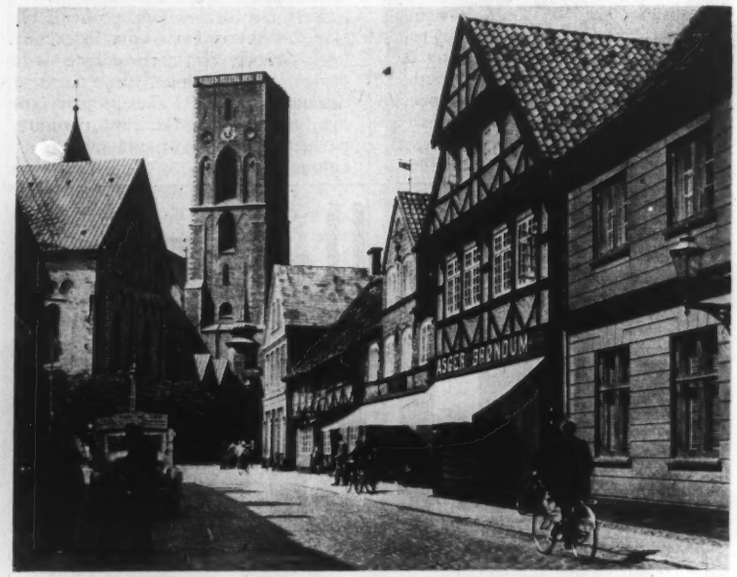
DENMARK: FAIRY TALE LAND

by Axel Dessau

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a little girl — or was it a little boy? — who dreamed of mermaids and handsome princes, of castles and roving adventurers, of storks and little white houses with thatched roofs, for these are the things that fairy tales are made of. As a matter of fact, it wasn't so long ago. You and I did the dreaming, and now, when the troubles of the world seem too much with us, who of us hasn't wished that he could turn back the clock and escape to that carefree land of our fairy tales?

Amazing as it may seem, the feat is now possible. The doors to that wonderland of our youthful dreams have been swung open to await your visit, and credit for arranging all the details belongs to the Fairyland National Travel Association. For Fairyland, substitute Denmark, and you've unearthed the key to this miracle. But no further substitutions are necessary, for the mermaids, the castles, the thatched roofs and the rest of the fairy tale world are still there, all except for witches. And after all, witches are the one thing we can do very well without on our fairy tale tour.

THE MERMAID in this case happens to be a statue, but you must be careful not to say, "only a statue," because this one is the beautiful Little Mermaid who sits on a rock at the shore of Copenhagen's bustling harbor. Visitors from all over the world flock to see her, to photograph her and be photographed with her (one enamored American businessman even wanted to bring home a full-sized replica of her for his private yacht basin) to help preserve the memory of the little mermaid in Hans Christian Andersen's touching story who swam up out of the water in search of her handsome prince. Even those a bit hazy on the details of this fairy tale are completely enchanted by the charm of the Little Mermaid.



STREET SCENE IN RIBE: HOME OF THE STORKS

REAL-LIFE CHIMNEY SWEEP

The Little Mermaid is a perfect starting point for your fairy tale tour of Denmark, because she sets the mood for the delightful experience ahead of you. During the next three or four days (depending on what your own future travel plans are) you'll visit places you've never dreamed still existed, so untouched are they by tourists' hands.

Fairyland may seem like a flight from reality, but you'll find it hard-headedly practical when it comes to comfort and convenience. You'll travel in comfortable motor coaches over smooth roads unmarred by ugly outdoor posters. An English-speaking guide will help you make the most of your trip. You'll stop at first-rate hotels and eat in the finest inns and restaurants. If you plan to visit Sweden and Norway next, the tour drops you off after four days at Frederikshaven, the home base of 700 trawlers and fishing boats, where you can make the proper connections. If England or other points on the Continent are your destination, the trip terminates conveniently at Aarhus, Denmark's second largest city, on the third day. Of course, you can also make the tour by yourself in your own car.

CASTLES? There may be bigger ones elsewhere in Europe, but none so charming as in our fairy-tale land. There's Nyborg Castle, the oldest castle in all Scandinavia. Built about 1170, it was the ancient meeting place of the Danish court and was used to help block the Great Belt against Wendish pirates. Then there's Egeskov, one of Denmark's most beautiful manor houses. Built in 1550 on oak piles rammed into a lake bed, its red walls rise right out of a moat, and linked with it is the story of one of its noble owners who, in anger, had

—Photos courtesy Danish National Travel Office

ON THE LOVELY FAIRY TALE ISLAND OF FUNEN

his daughter walled up in the castle.

Storks? They make their nests on the rooftops of Ribe which, in the thirteenth century, was the most important town of Denmark, and the kings were often in residence at the mighty Riberhus, of which only the ramparts remain today. The town itself still seems to be living in medieval times, with its half-timbered houses, ancient monastery and old Roman cathedral. The Ribe Cathedral, incidentally, is one of the oldest (it was built around 1130) and most impressive churches in Scandinavia, and its large tower was added by the citizens in the thirteenth century as part of their defenses.

With just a little imagination, you'll see the ghosts of Viking adventurers encamped in their strange circular fortress at Trelleborg. The sea-faring warriors who built the fortress, with its high circular rampart and moat, in the year 1000, followed a special geometric system with a precision that astounds modern surveyors. More than 1,000 Vikings could be garrisoned for the winter in its 16 main barracks buildings, each 100 feet long and with slightly curved walls, and there were at least 16 more buildings on the site of an outer fort.

MORE peaceful thoughts will be brought to mind, though, as you walk through the narrow, cobble-stoned streets of "The Old Town," the open-air museum in Aarhus. If you're one who finds museums stuffy, you can set your fears at rest, for this one is very much alive with memories of Danish town life as far back as 1600. The 48 buildings here have been brought together from all parts of Denmark and refurnished with loving care in such minute detail that one half expects to bump into their original inhabitants. In fact, when you notice the pipe resting on his table in the mayor's house, the teacher's rod and spectacles on the desk in school, or the cakes at the baker's, you'll get the feeling that you've just missed their owners by a few minutes.

What would a trip to the land of our fairy tales be without a visit to the home of the master of them all, Hans Christian Andersen? In Odense, where he was born and spent his youth before striking out for a career in Copenhagen, his birthplace is now a museum with books, letters, drawings and personal effects that illustrate his life. You'll feel welcome here, for Andersen himself was an inveterate traveler, and one of his favorite sayings was, "To travel is to live." At the museum, together with the original drawings for his fairy tales and the numerous translations of his works, you'll see his traveling equipment — his umbrella, his battered trunk, hatbox and the heavy rope he always carried with him to facilitate his escape in case of fire.

It stands to reason that the food in a fairy-tale land should be something spectacular, and you'll find it is. Those whose knowledge of Scandinavian food is limited to smörgasbord have a special treat in store for them in the Danish smørrebrød, the open-faced sandwich. You have to see it to believe it, for each sandwich is a masterpiece of the culinary arts — a thin slice of bread decoratively heaped with meats, fishes, cheeses, salads, relishes and other delicacies. These sandwiches are eaten with knife and fork, because you'd have to dig pretty far down below the food to get a grip on the bread.

Then, of course, the Danish menu offers the best of Europe's bacon, ham, butter, cheeses, beer and aquavitae in addition to other artfully prepared specialties. And pastries? Danish pastry long ago won a firm foothold on American shores.

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FILMS

FUTURE, CLOUDY

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FROM where I sit— in full view of four brand-new television aerials on neighboring roofs—the future of the movies and the neighborhood motion picture houses looks distinctly clouded.

According to the national pollsters America's weekly movie attendance has fallen over a third since the introduction of television, with the end of the dropping curve nowhere in sight. Everyone in Hollywood is suffering, and no one outside Hollywood is suffering more than the small neighborhood distributors who once depended for the weekly bills on double-feature B-grade films. For why go to the movies to see Grade B pictures when you have them all around you, in your own living-room?

In a crisis of this sort Hollywood always comes up with the same valiant answer: Better pictures. Unfortunately no one has even been able to discover definitely what makes a better picture. The box office supplies the commercial answer but the box office can provide nothing but hindsight information and even this is often contradictory and misleading.

For instance the box office registered high approval of "The African Queen" a piece of sound entertainment, but it was almost equally enthusiastic about "Pa and Ma Kettle at the Fair". It applauded "Take Care of My Little Girl", starring Jeanne Crain but was relatively unimpressed by "The Model and the Marriage Broker", which also starred Jeanne Crain and for added weight threw in the dependable Thelma Ritter. It liked "Quo Vadis" which cost untold millions and took over three hours to pass. But it rated "Quo Vadis" lower than "The Marrying Kind" which ran a reasonable length of time and was produced, relatively, on a shoe-string.

Television, to be sure, is still faced by the problem of accommodation. Impossible to crowd "Quo Vadis" or "Samson and Delilah" into the average-sized living-room, or to reduce to rumpus-room scale the Siege of Troy and the loves of Helen and Paris, a project which is already engaging the lively historical fancy of Cecil B. deMille. Thus Hollywood's answer to the threat of television may lie not in better picture, which can be tricky and undependable, but simply on bigger ones. The movies still have the millions, the armies of extras, the horses, lions, tigers and elephants, together with all the vaster arenas of history that can't be crammed into a screen hardly larger than a Kleenex, gentleman's size. And they still have Cecil B. deMille.

"THE WILD NORTH", starring Stewart Granger, has, ostensibly, a Canadian setting, but the story it presents will be exactly as unfamiliar —and familiar—to Canadian as to American audiences. There has been a slight twist this time, however, in the formula. In "The Wild North" it's the man who brings in his Mountie.

the CHANTECLER
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Ste-Adèle-en-haut, Québec
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TORONTO 1

Which scene is in Canada?

SWITZERLAND is famous for alps, watches and beer! So historic Lowenbrau in Zurich was inevitably one of the seven breweries asked to report on Labatt's Pilsener Beer. Hans Westermeier forecast the verdict of thousands in Canada who now acclaim its light dry sparkle . . . mellow old world smoothness. Try Labatt's Pilsener. Note how fresh and clean it tastes! There's nothing in Canada quite like Labatt's* Pilsener. The top mountain is Swiss, below is Mount Vancouver.

*The swing is definitely to
LABATT'S

Jules (Stewart Granger) is a dauntless French-Canadian trapper of inextinguishable spirits, vivacity and charm. But Jules shoots another trapper, under blameless circumstances, and thinks it better to retreat into the Wild North. He is closely followed by Mountie Wendell Corey, who is brave and dauntless too, but a Javert by temperament, rigidly dedicated to bringing in his man, and impervious to charm. He has however a rather bad head for direction and having captured his quarry can't figure out the way home. The prisoner of course knows the way perfectly, but he isn't telling.

DURING this ordeal the Mountie, a rather hapless type, tangles with a bear-trap, from which his quarry magnanimously releases him. The prisoner also contrives to save him from a murderous pair of trappers, an avalanche, and a pack of hungry wolves. By this time the Mountie has gone snow-happy, and has to be ignominiously hooked up to the dog-sled with his own handcuffs. Even after a brief restup in the trapper's cabin he is in such a state of stupefaction that his host figures the only way to restore him is to take him on a death-defying trip by canoe down the rapids. It works of course, and the Mountie is scared back to his senses in time to testify favorably on the prisoner's conduct when they reach home and a court of justice and the end of the picture.

Somewhere along this dizzy route Trapper Granger has picked up and adopted a white kitten and a beautiful Indian girl (Cyd Charisse). This is fairly incidental however and most of the time the heroine's relationship with her protector seems as blameless as the kitten's. On the whole "The Wild North" falls short as a testimonial to our national police force, which usually manages to bring back its man without heroic co-operation from the prisoner.

A GREAT MANY talented people had a hand in "Singin' In the Rain"—Producer Arthur Freed, who was responsible for "An American in Paris", Adolf Green and Betty Comden who wrote "On the Town" and, of course, Gene Kelly, star of all three films. Like its predecessors "Singin' In the Rain" is gay and light, and like them it depends largely on the engaging charm of dancer Kelly.

In the current musical he is a star of the silent screen who with his blonde partner (Jean Hagen) attempts to make the changeover to sound. The comedy makes the most of the critical period when voices screeched, roared and faded and microphones were hidden under tables, concealed in herbaceous borders and even tucked into corsages. This is reasonably funny, though not—for anyone who recalls the weird vocables and lapsed sibilants of that crucial era—quite as funny as it might have been. The film presents a number of elaborately staged choruses but as usual in a Gene Kelly picture the best numbers are the unpretentious items when the star skips lightly into a solo number that has an air of apt but hasty improvization.

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BOOK REVIEWS

SHADOW OF THE NEIGHBOR

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES — by Hugh L. Keenleyside and Gerald S. Brown —*McClelland & Stewart*—$6.50.

by B. K. Sandwell

THIS is a revision and amplification of a volume originally published in 1929 and then written by Mr. Keenleyside alone; but this statement may easily mislead the reader into thinking that there is not much difference between the two books. The difference is enormous, and is far from being limited to the period which in 1929 lay still in the future.

So much research has been done, and its results published, in those 23 years that the authors can quite reasonably assert the probability that "today there is a more complete knowledge of the relations of Canada and the United States than of any other two countries in the world". That research has been extensively utilized, and the value of the addition it has made to the materials available to these two authors may be judged from the fact that their "Selected Bibliography" contains not a single item published before 1938, and therefore not a single item which could have been used in the 1929 volume.

Mr. Keenleyside is well known as one of the most brilliant of the younger men who rose to the top in Canada's public services after the first war. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Acadia, also with a public service record in Canada, but now a professor of history at the University of Michigan. They have produced a book which, while written by Canadians, is primarily intended for the American reader, and which manages therefore to avoid all taint of chauvinism for either side.

A purely Canadian history would be unlikely to contain the sentence that "The legislative body that assembled at York" in July 1812 "was divided almost equally between Loyalists and representatives who either did not wish or feared to oppose the American advance." American histories similarly do not record that "The timid and incompetent Hull was forced to retire over the border." The whole narrative of that unfortunate and highly unnecessary war is told with great impartiality and bolstered with very frank quotations from the letters of Brock, Wellington, and other contemporaries. The authors are very severe on British diplomacy in the 1815 settlement: "By all rules of logic and the precedent of diplomacy Great Britain should have been able to enforce her claim at least in regard to the cession of northern Maine."

The statement on page 12 that the Quebec Act did away with trial by jury and habeas corpus seems misleading; habeas corpus was not expressly introduced into Canada until 1784, and the Quebec Act merely followed previous legislation and regulations in not referring to it. The pages on the attitude of Canadians towards the United States during the first world war will be valuable reading for Americans, who are, as the authors note, sadly unreached by information concerning any Canadian attitude. But one wonders whether it is correct to say that "In 1920 it was much more true than it is even today that Canadians could not escape the shadow of the United States."

The shadow is less dark than it was in either of the two great periods of Canadian belligerency and American neutrality, but it is still there, the shadow of the greater overhanging the lesser, and if at the moment American belligerency in the Far East is greater than Canada's that in itself is a serious cloud in the sky.

Secret Mission

THE WHITE RABBIT: The story of Wing Commander F. F. E. Yeo-Thomas, GC, MC—by Bruce Marshall — *British Book Service* — $3.25.

by John Yocom

THIS should prove to be one of the juiciest stories about underground and resistance activity to come out of World War II. It concerns the activities of an RAF officer who in peacetime had been manager of the Molyneux dress shop in Paris. After some service red tape Yeo-Thomas was assigned a job that he carried out in the tradition of St. George attacking the dragon.

While Yeo-Thomas carried the spirit of St. George, his methods were both bold and furtive. On three occasions—twice by parachute, and once by Lysander — he returned to France and became the No. 1 British organizer of the French underground, organizing cells, instructing in sabotage techniques, regularly meeting cell leaders, reporting back to England on the needs of the Maquis.

This latter job was the toughest for the British still persisted in thinking they couldn't spare the planes for dropping supplies. Yeo-Thomas accuses his masters of a lack of imagination. "The load of one Halifax bomber dropped to a reception committee handled by the right men could", he claimed, "have done more damage to the German war machine than the loads of 250 bombers dropped in a raid."

Repeated air bombardments had failed seriously to hinder the work of a ball-bearing factory at Annecy; three saboteurs, with explosives and the complicity of one or two workers, so damaged the machinery that the factory never produced another ball-bearing during the rest of the occupation.

But when the White Rabbit (Yeo-Thomas's code name) managed to tell Churchill directly of his needs things rapidly changed: planes and supplies were stepped up. Unfortunately, it was soon after this that the White Rabbit was captured at a Paris metro station, following the defection of a French underground worker. While novelist Bruce Marshall's story lacks a narrative sharpness during the portion of the White Rabbit story before capture, afterwards it becomes some of the grimmest reading of how a twentieth-century hero behaved that we have ever read. Yeo-Thomas's interrogations, tortures and imprisonments—first by the Gestapo in Paris and later at Buchenwald, Gleina and Rehmsdorf in Germany—are a detailed citation of why this brave man received the George Cross.

Canadians will be interested in three references to their countrymen in the story. First, Diana Provost, an attractive Canadian married to a Frenchman, who allowed her flat in Paris to be used as a meeting place. Yeo-Thomas met two Canadian officers — Macalister and Pickersgill—when a group of captured parachutists were shipped to Buchenwald. Yeo-Thomas grew to like the Canadians very much; was deeply moved when they were executed at the death camp.

Because of their "lack of French" the White Rabbit had at first concluded that the Canadians had been left behind after the Dieppe raid, captured while trying to escape in civilian clothes and treated as spies. "He found to his horror," reports Bruce Marshall, "that the two Canadians had indeed been parachuted into France as agents in spite of their almost total ignorance of the (French) language."

Eternal City

ROME AND A VILLA — by Eleanor Clark — *Doubleday*—$4.00.

by John L. Watson

THIS is no ordinary book about Rome—in fact is not an ordinary book in any sense of the word. Miss Clark is a writer whose work has appeared for the most part in the "little magazines" and has the kind of intellectual polish which is seldom found in best-sellers.

The book is divided into a number of apparently unrelated sections, punctuated by extracts from a "Roman Journal", which range from full-fledged essays to staccato diary notes. There is a wonderfully evocative description of Hadrian's Villa, in which the author strips away the accumulations of centuries to explore the origins of the fabulous town-house and the character of the gifted madman who built it.

There is an immensely perceptive study of Salvatore Giuliano, the Sicilian bandit who founded his career

of crime on the vision of a New Society. There is an account of some of the Holy Year happenings which is brilliantly clever and a most sympathetic monograph on the almost forgotten nineteenth century poet and satirist, Giuseppe Belli.

But no mere synopsis can begin to do justice to this incredibly bewitching book. It is the author's extraordinary talent for interpreting the timelessness of Rome — a timelessness which is compounded of all times, as white is the sum total of all colours — that gives this work its special and unique appeal. It is not necessary to have been to Rome—or even to be contemplating a visit there—to appreciate the aptness of Miss Clark's imagery or the pungent flavour of her writing.

As a Human Being

CAESAR—by Gérard Walter — *Saunders* — $6.75.

by R. A. Farquharson

AFTER the millions of words written about Caesar—world conqueror, law-giver, historian and playboy—M. Walter now provides the fascinating story of Caesar, the man.

As the author says in his preface, the disregard of "all but the human features of the vast figure of Caesarian legend," tends to reduce his stature to the "level that Nature has assigned to all mortals." From this treatment Caesar emerges a human figure but not a likeable one. His assassination is easily understood and the only wonder is that he continued to live so long.

So many books about Caesar have been written by scholars for scholars —there are 262 different works included in the attached bibliography— that Walter's modern treatment comes as a welcome relief to the ordinary reader who wants to understand one of the greatest figures of history.

From Petrarch to the present day, 53 writers have published general studies on Caesar; 38 commentaries on his Gallic wars have been published; 18 authors have dealt with Caesar as a military leader, 9 with Caesar as a statesman; 8 with Caesar as a writer and orator; 5 with Caesar and Shakespeare.

In this mass of material the picture of the dissolute young man, constantly in debt, a pervert and a seducer, the probable father of Brutus, one of his assassins, has seldom emerged with all its impact and certainly has never been understood by the generations of young students forced to translate his Gallic wars or assigned to read Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

In his 40th year the luxury-loving sensualist became the hardy soldier, the great general that the world remembers.

Gérard Walter is a great scholar but he has not permitted scholarship to slow the pace of this thrilling story of a mighty but disagreeable personality.

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Writers & Writing

AN IMPORTANT Hebrew book has been published by DR. ISAIAH RABINOVICH of Toronto through the Bialik Institute. Called "Yetzer V'yetzirah", an approximate translation of the title would be, "Subconscious Impulses and Conscious Literary Creativeness". The book is the first of its kind in literary research in Hebrew: an attempt to penetrate the spiritual nature of the various currents in the new and modern European and Hebrew literature: first part probes into the values which have motivated literary "schools" in Europe over the last 100 years: second part deals with our own literature and the evolution of Jewish thought as it manifests itself in that literature.

Dr. Rabinovich, who has spent the last twenty-seven years in Canada, is one of the outstanding Hebrew essayists on the American continent. He is principal of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance Schools.

■ A new theatre craft book is finding its market: "Drama Festivals and Their Adjudication" by C. B. PURDOM, well-known English adjudicator, critic, lecturer on the theatre and producer.

■ The Green Books, a New Series of Art Books by the Phaidon Press and edited by LUDWIG GOLDSCHEIDER deal with original themes and show by means of illustrations some highly interesting aspects of old and modern art. The text is reduced to a minimum, usually amusing, quietly instructive and each is the type of book calculated to stimulate thought. When some of the unusual plates are viewed side by side the similarities in style and subject matter of the old and new art are unbelievable.

■ RANDALL JARRELL, in an article on "The Age of Criticism", in the Partisan Review writes:

"A great deal of the criticism (in the literary quarterlies) might just as well have been written by a syndicate of encyclopedias for an audience of International Business Machines. It is, often, an astonishingly graceless, joyless, humorless, long-winded, n i g g l i n g, blinkered, methodical, self-important, cliché-ridden, prestige-obsessed, almost-autonomous criticism."

■ GAVIN MAXWELL, author of "Harpoon At a Venture" really believes there is a future in the new industry which he started, after his own harpooning adventures, by setting up a basking shark factory on a small island near Skye. He is convincing others too and his book, serialized in "The Geographical Magazine" and "Everybody's" is creating something of a record in Britain. —*Rica*

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ARCTIC HONOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

miles long and 900 feet at its highest, only ten or 15 miles away in the same direction. Whether Cook or Stefansson discovered it, the question remains a tantalizing arctic mystery.

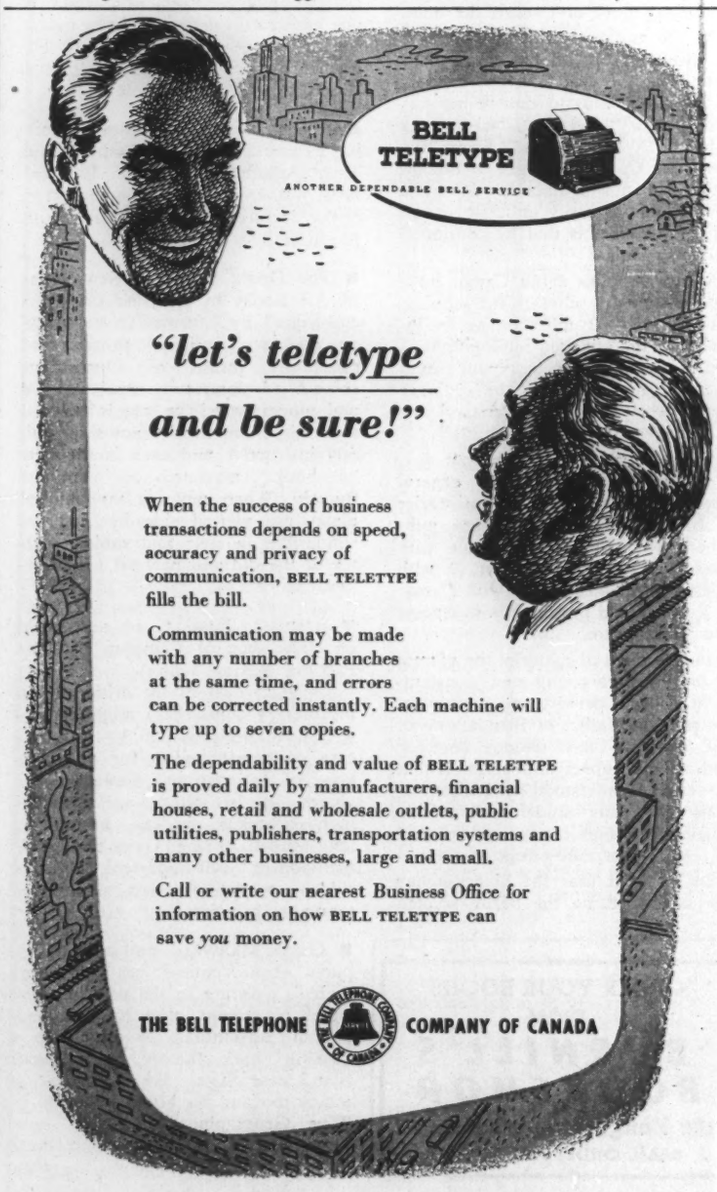
Also in 1916, Stefansson found his third new land—Lougheed Island. It lies southeast of Borden and south of Ellef Ringnes. About 45 miles long with an average width of about 12 miles, it consists of rolling hills, the lower land covered with vegetation.

While Stefansson did not quite circumscribe Borden Island, his parties at different times travelled along its coasts for about three-fourths of its circumference. It seemed to be shaped like a pretzel, with a wide indentation on its western side. This indentation Stefansson called Wilkins Bay, after George Hubert Wilkins. When, however, the island was mapped by aerial photography, Wilkins "Bay" was found to be a strait, cutting Borden "Island" into two sections, the northerly one approximately 1,300 square miles in area; the other with approximately 2,100 square miles.

Although it had been suggested that one of the sections might be named for Stefansson, the board on geographical names decided to name the southern one for Mackenzie King.

The island which instead has been named for Stefansson lies off the northeastern point of Victoria Island, about 50 or 60 miles due west of the North Magnetic Pole. It is pear-shaped, its point to the south, and is about 2,000 square miles in extent. On all but very recent maps it is shown as part of Victoria Island; but here—as in Borden Island—the infallible camera has disclosed a strait, changing what formerly was thought to be a promontory into an island.

While Stefansson has never set foot on this island, he has had close associations with it. In 1911, on his second expedition (1908-1912), he visited the "Blond Eskimos" in the southwestern part of Victoria Island, and visited them again in 1915. During 1916 and 1917, on instructions from Stefansson, Storker Storkerson mapped a considerable part of the north coast of Victoria Island, including the "promontory" which has since become Stefansson Island, but he assumed that a deep indentation, later proved to be a strait, was a bay.



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SUN, SWIM, PSYCHOLOGY

by Robert Willett

ONE SURE SIGN OF SUMMER is the worried look of the woman pressed by the problem of selecting a swimsuit. Thanks to Alberta-born Rose Marie Reid, women the world over are finding ready answers to this common question.

"A girl in a swimsuit should be as comfortable and as confident," she believes, "as one in an evening gown."

Her determination to design swimwear that exemplifies this belief has resulted in revolutionary changes in both the manufacture of bathing suits and the growth of swimming as a means of recreation. While she began to go places as soon as she perfected the first strapless swimsuit, she says that her subsequent success can be summed up in one word: Fit. The patented construction principles of her suits have made it possible for any woman to look attractive at the beach, whether or not she has a Betty Grable figure.

Rose Marie Reid is responsible for the recent return to popularity of the one-piece swimsuit. Only five years ago, 80 per cent of all women's suits sold in the U.S. were two-piece because the one-piece garment lacked smartness and didn't fit. Today, it is estimated that less than ten per cent of the output of all manufacturers consists of two-piece outfits, simply because the talented Canadian designer demonstrated that a one-piece swimsuit could be made to fit any type of figure.

Her parent plant in Vancouver and the huge, new Reid factory in Los Angeles are together capable of turning out 1000 swimsuits a day during peak periods, yet demand still exceeds supply.

Her career as a creator of distinctively different swimming apparel began with a casual remark made by Jack Reid, to whom she was then married. Manager of the Crystal Pool in Vancouver, he complained about the discomfort of day-long wearing of the woollen suits of that era. Mrs. Reid sat down at her sewing machine and stitched up a pair of gabardine trunks that soon became the talk of the town.

MRS. REID designs her swim suits on live models.

Jack discovered that they were comfortable, dried quickly and retained their neat appearance at all times. After making some for friends, they began filling orders from local stores. Then Rose Marie went to work on women's swimsuits. She made them from a variety of materials that had never been used for this purpose before and, when their first factory was opened a year later, pioneered in the mass-production of beachwear for men, women and children.

THE MEN'S TRUNKS she had designed were copied to such a degree by U.S. makers that she has never bothered to manufacture any for the American market, although they are still available in Canada. In designing women's suits, particularly the strapless models, she was careful to patent their many special features as soon as they were perfected. Rose Marie Reid "Original" became the best-selling swimsuits in Canada.

In 1946 Mrs. Reid decided that the time had come to invade California. In 1951, Rose Marie Reid, Inc. closed its books on a business volume of $3,500,000. This year sales will pass the $5 million mark. "I've gotten into the habit of knocking on wood every time we make a move," says Jack Kessler, "but it seems that Rose Marie Reid can't miss."

Nor is the pretty, brown-eyed Canadian's creative genius likely to end there. She has been approached by at least one manufacturer wanting her to turn her talents to evening gowns. However, it is doubtful whether she will accept any additional assignments.

For one thing, now that her future is assured, she wants to spend more time with her children—Bruce, 15, Sharon, 13 and Carol, 12. For another, she is going to give her second marriage a chance to prove more successful than her first, to Canadian swimming champion and coach Jack Reid, which ended in divorce. Rose Marie remarried last February and, away from her drawing board, is now Mrs. Donald Summers. Her husband is an actor-singer who has been featured in several films directed by John Ford.

He plans to study in Italy later this year and she will accompany him, for her first vacation in years. While she is abroad, her affairs will be in the hands of her partners, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kessler.

Attractive and personable, Rose Marie herself contributes to the promotion of her swimsuit line by appearing at fashion shows, in department stores and on television, with a group of models displaying her distinctive designs. Hollywood hasn't hurt business by any means. Her famous $90 suit of gold lamé was worn by Rita Hayworth to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

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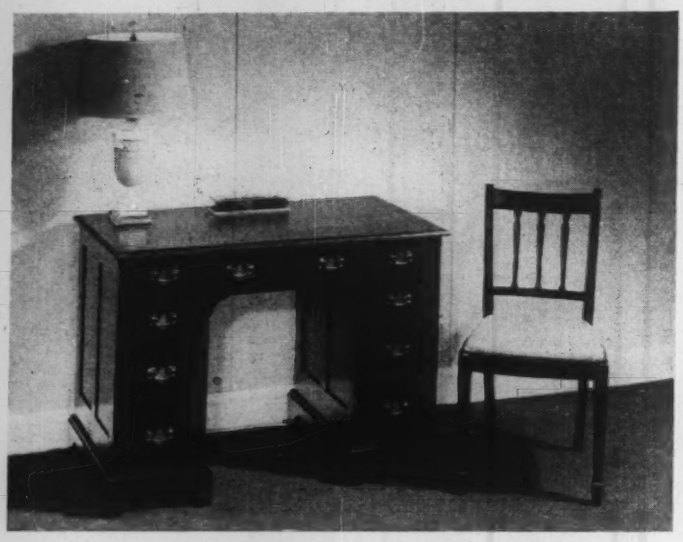

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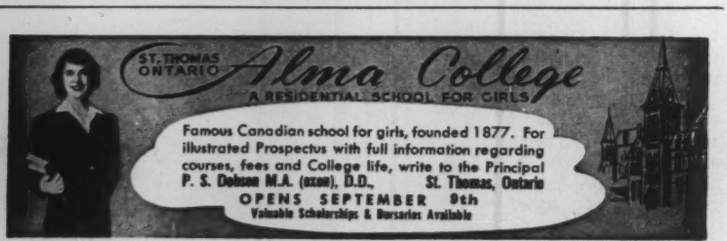
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WOMAN OF THE WEEK

TRIPLE CAREER WOMAN

by Miriam Chapin

IF ANYONE TELLS YOU that French Canadian women aren't interested in having careers, just point out to him Yvette Gouin, who has three careers besides being wife, mother, and grandmother. Any one of them would be enough for most people. Essentially, she is a dramatist, fascinated by the theater, in love with playwriting and directing. Indeed, she first saw her future husband when she was a stage-struck 14, and he was acting in an amateur production.

But she is also a humanitarian, who has done much to change the attitude of her Province toward the care of old people. And she is a business woman, who runs her picture-frame shop in downtown Montreal, and is branching out to handle antique furniture for repair and copying.

Madame Gouin was practically born into the Liberal Party, since her father, Nazare Ollivier of Quebec, who died when she was three, was one of its founders. When she grew up and married, it was to Leon Mercier-Gouin, son of Sir Lomer Gouin, and now himself a Senator.

—Piaz

YVETTE GOUIN

Life as a political hostess is itself almost a career in Quebec, and she could have made herself an important influence behind the scenes of the Liberal Party. But when her children were small she had a terrible accident which changed her life. She was run over by a tram car, her body crushed, her bones broken in a dozen places. For a year she lay in bed with weights on her feet, and the doctors told her she would never walk again, never bear another child.

LYING THERE at home, she had time to think. She determined she would walk, that she wanted to write, and she wanted another child. Sir Lomer, by then an old man retired from active politics, came often to see her, and partly to keep her interested in living, told her stories of his career as Premier of Quebec. She made notes of many incidents that illuminate the inside history of the Province, but though the book is complete, she has never published it, for obvious political reasons. Instead, when she could sit up, she began to write plays.

When she could walk—and she did walk, by sheer determination and in spite of all predictions—she went to Paris. There for six months she studied theater and movie-making. She worked hard, reading, attending rehearsals of Cocteau's plays and others, learning about movie technique from Marcel L'herbier, storing up in her mind details of the craft, and planning how she could use her Canadian background to creative purpose.

A year after she came home, she bore her second son, a triumph over those who had prophesied disaster. He is now a radio producer, the only child who takes to the theater like his mother. The older son, Lomer, is secretary to Georges Lapalme, who hopes to succeed Premier Duplessis at the next election. One daughter, Thérèse, is married and teaches psychology at the University of Montreal. She has two children. Another daughter, Lisette, is a nurse.

Yvette Gouin's first play for a Montreal audience was written for Martha Allan, in the early days of the Montreal Repertory Theater. It was in both English and French, each character speaking his own language. She wrote it over later, all in French, for the Stella Theater on St. Denis St., fondly remembered by Montrealers. There in the 30's several of Mme. Gouin's plays were put on to crowded houses.

Often they began on a new play at one in the morning, after finishing a performance of its predecessor. The author would read it through, to show her conception of its meaning, then turn it over to the producer. One of her plays, *La Réussite*, (Success) was given at the Daunou in Paris, but never in Montreal. She thinks perhaps it was too "naughty" for her home town, but Paris critics said, "At last an honest play."

The work in which she is now most interested—as in every new production—is *L'Etrange*, the story of a rural Quebec household whose daughter brings home as her suitor a man from Eastern Europe. Like the others, this was written in the summer at Murray Bay, where the Gouin family betake themselves from June to September. Winter is too hurried, Mme. Gouin says, too full of other business, for a long play to be worked out. But she has written a good deal for the radio, short dramas and brief talks, particularly during the war.

Yvette Gouin was interested for many years in the problem of care for the aged, before gerontology became a recognized branch of psychiatry or the old age pensions solved the problem for many.

It was then the custom in French Canada, as in many places, to care for old men and women separately. In Quebec an order of monks would keep an establishment where old men could stay, and an order of nuns would take care of old women whose families could not provide for them with the Province, as is customary, making a grant per capita.

Mme. Gouin, being happily mar-

ried and wanting to stay with her husband when she should be old, thought this enforced separation was dreadful. She set to work to develop an institution where elderly couples could live together, having rooms of their own and some home life. With help from her husband, and from Jean Lallemand and Dr. Stephen Langevin, she got her way.

With tears in her eyes she tells how one 80-year-old woman, brought to meet her husband after 12 years, fished around in her trunk for a sock and began anew the mending she had broken off when they had been so swiftly parted. With that he pulled from his pocket the mate he had kept all those years!

NOWADAYS Mme. Gouin busies herself all winter with her picture-frame enterprise, which she started four years ago in the family garage, and which has grown to occupy a building below Sherbrooke St., near Guy. It grew out of her interest in modern painting, and the difficulty which some young artists of her acquaintance had in finding the right setting for their work.

She imports special woods from South America, stains them herself, and even adds a few shot-holes if she wants to make them look old. She studies each picture a long time before she attempts its framing, and she likes to frame Rouaults best of all.

When I visited her shop she was working on a lovely print of his, dark reds and blues, which in a deep frame with the glass raised an inch or more above the picture, looked to have its perfect setting. Now that the business has grown, she has three assistants, and calls on L'Ecole du Meuble for occasional advice.

Yvette Gouin likes to give talks to clubs and literary groups, but not political speeches. That does not mean she is not an ardent Liberal, but rather that her energy goes into dramatic writing. She says, "If I try to write a speech or an article, right away the people in it begin to talk, and it turns into a play."

Her vivacious mind seeks action, and the theater is its home.

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BEAUTY

A HEAD START

by Isabel Morgan

EVEN if you're one of the world's best-dressed women, chances are you are your own hairdresser six days out of seven. And that is why nearly all the new hair-dos are, first of all, simple and easy to manage. The ideal summer hair-do, in particular, is one that survives swimming, driving in a convertible, as well as the less strenuous summer pursuits, and is quickly amenable to brush and comb.

Like most Canadian women, probably you'll go hatless most of the summer. Good reason for a special effort to keep the hair in fine fettle, because sun and water are foes of the natural oils that give it gloss and vitality. Constant use of the hair-brush, pomade and other beneficent hair preparations is, if possible, more essential at this than at any other season of the year.

If you are a child of fortune the sun may bestow a becoming light streak across the front of your hair — the French call it *coupe de soleil*. Those who do not come by the *coupe* naturally can acquire one in no time at all, either at the hair-dresser's or, if one has a talent for such things, at home with the aid of a preparation such as the new shampoo lightener that does its work without the aid of ammonia. Latest fashion intelligence from Paris is that the contrasting color is threaded through the hair, resembling fine pencil marks—"and is ravishing".

Proper hair care — summer or other time—depends on a careful plan, and the woman who is her own hairdresser a good share of the time will make such a plan and stick to it.

1. Have your hair properly shaped by an expert.

2. For your home shampoo, use the shampoo sparingly. One sudsing is enough; more will dry the hair.

3. Put up your curls in hair pins, not bobby pins, if you want to avoid fuzzy split ends.

4. Even if your hair is short, don't skip the daily hair-brushing

SUN STROKE

—an essential in keeping the hair in perfectly manageable condition.

5. Use a good pomade, rubbing it into the scalp. It will protect your hair from wind and sun, keep it soft and easy to manage.

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COMMENT

Belgian Fashions

by Bernice Coffey

PARIS HAS BEEN REGARDED as centre of European fashion so long that it is apt to come as a surprise when other European cities put forth their claims in the fashion line. Rome's prestige as a centre of high fashion increases immeasurably each season. Sweden's designers have earned a reputation for excellent wearable clothes. Latest country to claim attention as a producer of women's fashions is Belgium.

First showing of Belgian-designed-and-made clothes on this continent took place at a reception given by the Belgian Consul and Mrs. Bernhard Day to meet the Belgian Exhibitors at the International Trade Fair.

As commentator Joy Davies pointed out, radical style changes are not in the cards for the coming fall season. So, while the Belgian clothes do not say anything new, yet they are distinguished by all-round wearability and adaptability to the Canadian way of life. Coats are built on easy wrappy, yet disciplined, lines with tremendous push-up sleeves and collars that wrap up high. Fabrics, such as poodle and teddy bear cloth, have a great deal of surface interest and flash taffeta linings of brilliant blues or reds. Many of the coats would fit into the day or evening scene with equal equanimity.

An old gold hostess or dinner gown had collar and cuffs of what appeared to be shining black patent leather but which, we were told, was really black nylon. A gracious dress this with a great deal of fullness in what appeared to be a slender skirt—achieved by means of pleats under pleats.

We liked, too, a black ballet length dress with a full stiff skirt covered with pleated black net ruffles. With the aid of a small cape and a short jacket, plus a reversible skirt trick, it can be worn as many as four ways. One or two other evening dresses featured all-over beading—a type of trimming which we, for one, can take or leave alone.

OF COURSE, it's a fur coat, but how can you be sure it's a good one? Why are kidskin gloves more suitable for dress wear than for hard wear? Do you know the difference between "gauge" and "denier" in hosiery?

Today's shopper needs to be informed about a great many more things than the shopper of 25 years ago—even 10 years ago. Textiles, for instance, used to be a fairly simple matter of one or more of the four fibres provided by kindly Nature—cotton, linen, silk and wool. Now a rich and bewildering variety of fibres pours from the test tube of the chemist—nylon, orlon, dynel, acrilan, dacron, vicara, and our old friend, rayon—all distinct in character, all with advantages and limitations the shopper should know about.

These are examples of some of the points covered by "Better Clothes for Your Money" (*Longmans, Green. $3.75*), a practical book that should make a knowing shopper of any moderately bright woman.

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LIGHTER SIDE

A FEW NEW ANGLES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"WHAT the movies need," said Miss A. as we settled down at the sandwich counter, "is some new plots and faces."

"They've used up all the plots," I said, "And they don't need any new faces, most of the old faces are still very nice. All they really need is some new angles. I've worked out quite a few myself."

"Take the case of the brave suffering wife," I went on. "This new character I have in mind is a woman in her early forties who is suffering from an incurable disease. She won't tell her husband because she suspects him of running around with a blonde and her pride won't let her appeal to his pity. Then she has a son fighting in Korea and a daughter who is having trouble with her marriage, so she feels she must be brave for their sakes—"

"Ah, the poor soul!" Miss A. said.

"Then one day," I continued, "she gets a message from her doctor saying he has some wonderful news. It seems he got the X - ray plates mixed and she hasn't an incurable disease at all. Just nervous indigestion which will soon clear up after she learns to relax a little. On top of that she gets a message that her son is coming home on leave and a letter from her daughter saying everything is fine now and they're going to have a baby. Then in the last sequence the husband comes in and explains that the reason he's been seeing so much of this Mrs. Satterthwaite is that he's been trying to sell her a block of apartment buildings. Well the deal has finally gone through, and was he ever glad to see the last of Mrs. Satterthwaite! So now how about a second honeymoon trip to Florida?"

"THE happy ending," Miss A. said, "Where's the new angle?"

"Don't you see," I said, "It isn't a happy ending. The heroine has been completely deprived of her normal function, which is suffering. She is now a woman without a future, a soap-opera wife without a score. We leave her staring into the bright blank featureless face of the days to come, trying to tell herself she must learn to look on the dark side, that if springtime comes, winter can't be far behind."

"I don't like it much," Miss A. said frankly.

"Then how about this one?" I said, undiscouraged. "It's an idea I had for musical biography. The hero is a young man who goes about snatching words and music right out of the air. He has a splendid little wife who believes in him, and a good job selling double-duty window-sashes. Only he isn't much interested in his job, all he thinks about is writing the popular song that will live forever instead of ending up in a paper-salvage drive."

"Is this the new angle?" Miss A. asked skeptically.

"I'm coming to that," I said. "One night they are having dinner in a restaurant. For quite a while his wife is trying to attract his attention but he is busy composing a lyric on the back of the menu. After a bit he says, 'Were you saying something, dear?' and she says yes, she was trying to tell him she was going to have a baby, and he says, 'Is that so, a baby . . . A BABY!' "

"I KNOW," Miss A. says, "Right away he dashes off something like 'Yes Sir, That's My Baby.' "

"No he doesn't," I said. "What he actually says is, 'Gosh that will set us back at least $300. Now I'll *really* have to get out and hustle window-sashes!'"

"I'm not sure I care for all this loose talk about having babies," Miss A. said rather stiffly. "Look, why don't you find a new angle on some topic of general public interest?"

"I have," I said promptly. "The hero of this picture is a very unusual type, shy, reserved and intellectual. As a youth he never played football, in fact he completely lacked all interest in sports. He'd just sit with his nose in a book and when his Mother asked him what he was reading he'd just say it was a study of Chinese ideograms in the ninth century and she wouldn't be interested. He'll never tell his parents anything and this worries them terribly. To make things worse he grows a beard and starts wearing a beret. All sorts of ominous little signs turn up and gradually these unhappy parents come to suspect that their son is engaged in some secret and possibly subversive activity. One day in going through his desk his Mother finds a secret message in Chinese characters. The wretched woman now realizes she has no choice. She goes straight to the Bureau of Investigation and tells them she suspects her son of being a secret agent in the pay of the Peking Government."

"It was a terrible decision," Miss A. said, "But she was right to do it."

"As it turned out she was wrong," I said. "Her son wasn't in the least interested in Communism. He was interested in Chinese ideograms of the ninth century just as he'd said she wouldn't be interested in all along."

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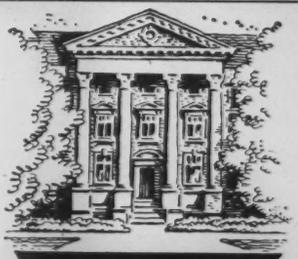

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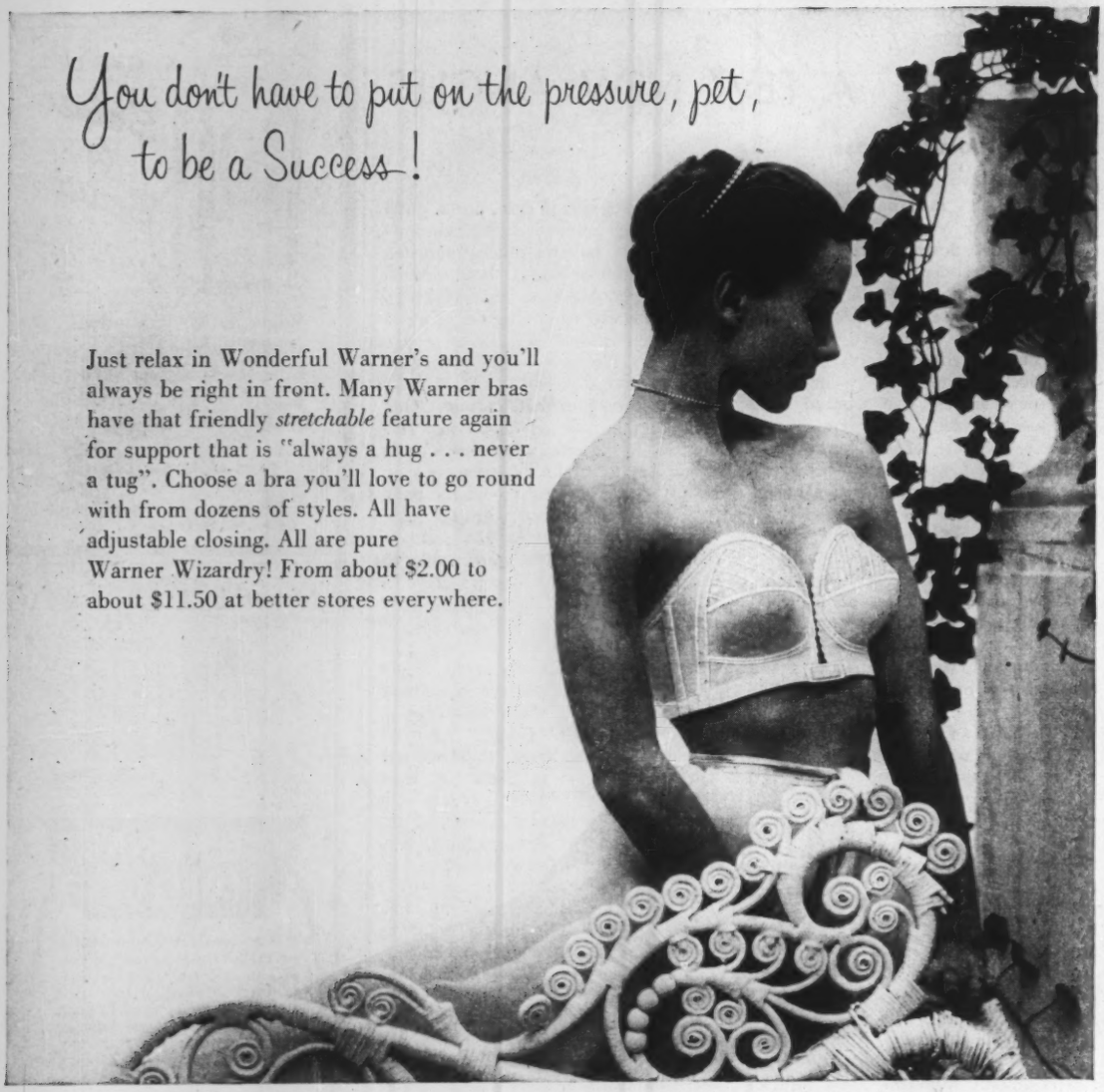

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SUN, SWIM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

publicize "Gilda," a hit film of 1946, and Reid suits have been in demand for the movies ever since.

Adept at sketching, Rose Marie nevertheless prefers to create new designs on a live model — pinning, draping and even stitching to uphold the Reid reputation for fit and adjustability. A perfectionist, she is never satisfied with a new suit until it measures up on three counts—it must be suitable "for sun, for swim, for psychology."

"Posture is the most important factor in looking and feeling your best at the beach," she points out. "Color is important, too, because it establishes a mood that is lacking when you restrict yourself to black.

"Women who feel that their legs are getting soft and flabby, even if they can't swim, can hold onto the edge of a pool or touch bottom with their hands and just kick. It's easier than walking, and will firm muscles like magic. If they wear the right suit for their figure type, there is no need for them to feel self-conscious."

By using geometric designs to symbolize each type of figure—slim rectangle for "tall," short rectangle for "petite," circle for "pudgy or mature," triangle for "heavy-hipped" and inverted triangle for "top-heavy"—she hopes to help women decide instantly what sort of suit they should wear.

HERE ARE HER HINTS for selecting the right swimsuit:

1. If you are taller than average, avoid a straight-line suit. If you are long-waisted, don't wear a two-piece suit or one that exposes much midriff. Choose a vertically shirred suit that adjusts to your height.

2. If you are small, don't settle for Junior styles. Select a suit with smooth panels, or a skirtless maillot — both will give you extra height.

3. If you are top-heavy, a long-line bra, worn under your suit, will give you flattering contour control.

4. If you have heavy hips or a more mature figure, the typical dressmaker suit with the conventional flared skirt may only add bulk. Look for tailored lines and for fabrics that mold and control. Suits that emphasize the bra-line with cuffs or inserts are good, because they tend to equalize.

If your bust and hip measurements are the same, and your waist is ten inches smaller, you have the perfect "Hollywood" figure. "But any girl with such measurements is almost a freak of nature," says Rose Marie Reid, "because she happens so seldom.

"I try to combine the assurance of a fine foundation garment with the allure of a glamourous evening gown. We have more than 60 styles but, in the final analysis, it is up to the customer to purchase the suit that suits her. When she puts on one of my swimsuits, I want her to have a fit!"

■ The Governor-General's gold medal, highest scholastic award at University of British Columbia, went feminine. Winner is KATHERINE DIANE SAWYER of Victoria, graduating in arts. She plans to become a doctor.

PEOPLE

MONTREAL DRAMA EXPERT

by Margaret Ness

CANADIANS seem to be successful in selling scripts to U.S. radio and TV but not many seem to have their brain children adopted by Hollywood.

John Hoare of Montreal is now among the select few. A play of his was filmed last winter in Hollywood. The movie is called "Miracle from Mars" and is based on his 1932 Broadway-produced "Red Planet". This play was, says Hoare, "an American version of my original script, rewritten with John Balderston (author of "Berkley Square"). I never liked it."

Some years later he obtained permission to re-write his own original version, and this was produced in London, England in 1936 as "The Great Experiment". Says Hoare: "Masses of bouquets from the press but a disappointingly short run." Reported the *Scotsman:* "From the beginning to the end the play captures the imagination. It is the most novel, arresting and daring play since the Robot play, R.U.R."

Currently Hoare has just finished a drama chore for the Ottawa Little Theatre. He adjudged their 14th annual playwriting contest in which 60 plays were submitted. "I can honestly say," wrote Hoare in his summary, "that the average standard of work has proved a good deal higher than I anticipated."

But John Hoare didn't start out with any theatre attachments in mind. Born in London, England, he was educated at Oxford and went to Lloyds, with a large marine brokerage firm. In 1910 he came to a marine firm in Montreal.

The little theatre movement was just getting up steam and after the First World War (he was overseas as signals officer with the McGill Battalion) he worked with Sir Andrew Macphail, B. K. Sandwell, D. S. Walker of His Majesty's Theatre and artist Charles Simpson to found The Community Players.

IN THE mid-twenties he went to France as a London agent and scout for plays for London's West End; adapted a number himself and in collaboration. During this time he wrote an extremely popular one-act fantasy, "The Shoemakers of Syracuse". After all these years, it's still being played "from Salmon Arms to Croydon," Hoare reports. In it a family of shoemakers arrange to have their dead Duke returned to earth until he can marry and have a family so that the royal shoemakers may continue in their occupation.

On his return to Montreal, Hoare was "in" on the beginnings of the Montreal Repertory Theatre, sparked by the late Martha Allan; became its Supervising Director for 1943-44 after Miss Allan's death.

In 1949 The Dramatist Play Service of New York published his book, "The Psychology of Playwriting"; and his latest, a survey of modern plays in England and the U.S. in relation to social history, is now with his agent.

Mr. Hoare is a Director of Burtons Limited, well-known bookstores in Montreal and Ottawa, (his son is President) and is President of Riverside Books Limited, importers of Penguin Books.

■ Winner of the Ottawa Little Theatre Workshop's 14th annual playwriting contest and $100 was Neil Harris of Saskatoon, Sask. His play, "The Dream Unwinds", showed, said Hoare, "real maturity, both intellectually and emotionally." It is about transient laborers on the prairies. Harris is an author and composer. Second prize was tied between John Harvey of London and Graham Murray of Hamilton, Ont. Third place went to "the funniest and wittiest piece in the entire competition" —"Rise and Shine" by Mrs. George Cadogan of Durham, Ont.

■ Honors: Dr. B. I. Lewis of Montreal elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians; John M. Kitchen of Ottawa, elected to the College of Fellows of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

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